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Temptation Of Viswamitra

Artist—L. M. Pomal.

Russia Prepares For Three-Dimensional War

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Short Story

THE RED BAG

By Holkway Horn

The bag was a soft red, matching perfectly the neat, expensive little suit that Lettice Fairfax was wearing. She was always well dressed—it was part of her job—but that day, as Roger Westerby noticed, every detail of her appearance was quietly perfect.

As he had often told her, she was a cleverer actress in her private life than in her films.

She had dropped in, apparently casually, at his fiat as she occasionally did. "I just happened to be passing", she said as she followed old Bodley, Roger's man, into the room.

"And I had a wild hope that you had called for the pleasure of seeing me", Roger protested. "Two Martinis, Bodley", he went on. "Very dry. Your figure, my dear", he explained to Lettice.

"Actually....I called in order to congratulate you. Roger", she said as she deposited her dainty person on the couch and her bag on the low table at the side. 'I saw the notices this morning. So prim, weren't they?"

He smiled. "When do you go to Hollywood? Clever of you to keep them guessing. That publicity man of yours deserves full marks".

"What I really hoped was that you would fall in love with me all over again, and we would go to Hollywood together" she said, with that clever little sigh of hers.

"You didn't hope anything of the kind," he said, calmly.

She smiled easily, and few women could smile as easily or as effectively as Lettice.

"Hang it all!" he protested. "I asked you to marry me long before I ever met Julie. All you said was that we were far too good friends to go and spoil things by getting married".

"What odd things we poor women do say at times. But it's quite different now that somebody else has grabbed you. You do see that?".

"Nobody has grabbed me. But stop crackling, Lettice, and tell me about Hollywood. I haven't a lot of time...."

"Actually...." she began, and hesitated.

"In the old days, dear, when you began a sentence with that word, and with that intonation, I always knew that you were lying" he cut in.

"Actually", she repeated, "I'm on my way to the International Offices to sign. And now that I've had my little drink—and there doesn't seem anything to stop for—I'll be on my way".

"Well, I'm expecting visitors in about half an hour".

"Who? Julie?"

"And her mother".

"How wise of Julie.....or the mother. You'll have to be a perfect little gentleman. I do hope the strain won't affect your general health, Roger. Sure you wouldn't like me to stay and hold the old lady's hand?"

"Quite!" he assured her.

"She's a very nice girl, Roger", she said, in a different tone.

"She's the only girl in the world", he amplified, with more emphasis than orginiality.

"Oh! What's happened to the rest of us?"

"I was speaking figuratively".

"She has a particularly nice figure. I've met her, as it happens, several times lately. But the notice was so dignified. 'Julie, only daughter of Lady and the late Sir Jonas Eyrewood' Isn't it incredible that people are actually called Jonas?"

"Keep on, Lettice, if it gives you any pleasure", he smiled.

"Eyrewood's Pickles and Preserves.. and you! Well, wel! So you won't come to Hollywood with me?"

"No, thanks. Not for a bit, anyway"

Their eyes met and they smiled 'Good luck, Roger!" she said, and held out her hand impulsively.

"And to you, my dear!"

He kissed her lightly on the lips, and so—as they both knew—ended an amusing interlude in their lives They had been lightly and amusingly in love, but were—like sensible modern people—under few illusions about each other.

"In a way, Roger, this is a happy ending", she said, thoughtfully.

He nodded. "We wish each other well", he said.

"That's it", she said, and turned to the door. "Memories, but no regrets".

Half an nour later Bodley, with unctuous satisfaction, announced: 'Lady Eyrewood and Miss Eyrewood, sir".

Lady Eyrewood was the lawful widow and relict—to quote those humorous dogs, the lawyers—of Eyrewood's Pickles and Preserves. She was probably worth, in round figures, half a million or so, and in these difficult days half a million, even in round figures, is quite an amount. Julie was her only child, and her engagement to Roger had that morning been announced. Julie's intelligence probably came from the defunct Jonas, but it is not clear whence came her looks or her flair for clothes. She had hair of burnished copper which would have made of plain girl beautiful.... and Julie was not plain.

It was Lady Eyrewood's first visit to Roger's flat, but the excellent Bodley always managed things well. In any case, Lady Eyrewood usually talked so much that it would be little effort to entertain her.

"Very comfortable indeed", she said, gazing round the room.

He installed her portly ladyship on the couch.

"I like this room", Julie announced. "Particularly the pictures".

She was wandering round, leaving her 'fiance' to entertain her mother. as Bodley came in with the tea tray and placed it on a low table in front of Lady Eyrewood.

"Who's this? Julie demanded, pausing in front of one of the pictures.

"It's a sketch by Paul Lencre".

"But it's Lettice Fairfax, surely?"

"Yes. In her first film. She gave it to me".

"You know her, of course, Roger?" Lady Eyrewood asked.

"We're quite old friends. I've worked with her. She's going to Hollywood. I understand"

Julie, having completed the examination of the sketch and the circuit of the room, settled herself comfortably in a chair. "I had a chat with Lettice Fairfax the other evening", she sair. "She was at Lady Gayling's dance She's even prettier off the screen than on".

Usually Bodley poured out the tea. but with a fine sense of fitness had left it to Lady Eyrewood. Suddenly, Roger experienced a most unpleasant sensation, which seemed to be located, rather indelicately, in the pit of his stomach. Just behind Lady Eyrewood on another small table, was a red leather bag. It hit him in the face. The whole room seemed suddenly to pivot on it.

Lettice had left it there on purpose..

That was his first reaction, but he knew, as the minutes passed, that it was not so. She was far too good a pal. But she might come back for it.... at any moment.

Julie was watching him. If they had been alone, Roger would have told her what had happened, but it was almost impossible to explain the bag to Lady Eyrewood.

"In some ways I'm very envious of people like Lettice Fairfax—people with spectacular careers of their own" Julie's glance wandered to the Lencre sketch.

Sure .. 'Surely' she must see the bag!

Roger watched her face, but if she 'had noticed it,' not so much as by the flicker of an eyelid did she give herself away.

"Well, it's been very pleasant seeing you in your own flat", Lady Eyrewood said when at last, the meal reached its appointed end. She began gathering her belongings together. Her bag—a black, bulgy, ill-shaped contraption that only a wealthy woman would have dared to carry—was reposing on her lap.

"You're dining with us on Sunday?" she said as she hoisted herself to her feet.

"Rather!" he said.

The critical moment had come; the bag seemed to be gleaming at them.

"Come on, Julie" her ladyship went on.

"I like it here", the girl said with a smile

"We must go", her mother said, firmly.

Roger kept between Lady Eyrewood and that red bag. He did it as unobtrusively as possible and, so far as he could tell, ushered her out of the room without seeing it.

But what of Julie? That odd look in her brown eyes worried him. She must have seen the bag.

The big car was waiting, and he watched it roll luxuriously away. Julie smiled goodbye, and he took the memory of that puzzling smile back to his flat.

He picked up the bag. He was wondering whether he would phone to Lettice Fairfax when the bell rang. A moment later Bodley opened the door, but before he could announce her, Julie followed him. Roger stood holding the bag as if it were hot.

"Tell me about it, Roger", she said, gently, as Bodley closed the door. "I watched you glancing at it—saw the awful look on your face when you first noticed it. Mother's waiting—I've only a minute; come on!"

"It belongs to Lettice Fairfax. She dropped in half an hour before you did. That's all!" he said with a sudden smile.

"I thought so. She had it with her the other evening".

"I didn't mind you seeing it. I was terrified that your mother would".

"I thought that was it, too".

"Confound Lettice! Dropping things about. Still, we've been jolly good pals, she and I. But you're three times as pretty. And you're a dear for understanding".

"I must rush, or mother'll get restive. May I have my bag now?"

"Your bag?"

"Yes", she said with smile. "Lettice told me where she got hers, and I managed to get one almost exactly like it".

"You little devil!"

He took her impulsively in his arms, even though it meant keeping her ladyship waiting. And there we may safely leave her.—"Tit Bits".

Battle Of Debunker's Hill

You Are All Wrong About Your Pet Beliefs!

By Trevor Allen

If Bunker's Hill was the first battle in the fight for American independence, that of Debunker's Hill—armed at knocking down all our popular illusions—would appear to be the last. It has been raging now for some years. It reaches a devasting climax in Mr. Bergen Evans's "The Natural History of Nonsense" a "witty assault upon some of the more preposterous errors and legends that mankind insists on believing."

That hair on the chest indicates unusual strength, for example; hair turns white overnight; bulls are maddened by red; the Arctic is a land of eternal snow and unendurable cold: lightning never strikes twice in the same place; it rains fishes in some parts of the world; wolves run in packs No, says the U. S. debunkers quoting experts and scientists, you're all wrong.

Did that hairy chest belief arise from the assumption that it makes a man more like a gorilla? Actually, the gorilla has no hair on his chest. however hirsuate may be elsewhere. In fact,

> baldness, not hairiness, is now thought by scientists to be the true sign of masculinity. But the news hasn't yet reached the layman, or the layman's wife, and until does the luckless man who is losing his hair must continue to lose his time, money, patience, and comfort by trying out a score of "remedies" which he knows in advance will prove futile.

Hair white in a night? Mr. Evans quotes many impressive stories, including that of Pierre Laval cowering in Berlin as the Allies advanced to the Rhine, merely adding that he was sixty-one at the time, and

> if M. Laval's bleaching was due, as was implied, to fear for his own safety, one wonders why it had not taken place three years earlier when there were a number of attempts to assasinate him.

Bulls and red rags? But haven't two U.S. professors maintained that bulls are colour-blind, and doesn't matador Sidney Franklin—the first one we've met with such a name—say that it is the motion of the cloth, not its colour, that annoys?

Arctic Is Dry!

As for those eternal snows:

Actually, the Arctic is dry, and there is very little snow there. More snow falls in Virginia than in the Arctic lowlands.....

It is not a land of darkness, either. At no time, says the Federal Writers' "A Guide to Alaska", is it ever totally dark in the Arctic, because of refraction and moonlight on the snow, and the "number of hours yearly during which print can be read out of doors is as great in the Arctic as in the tropics".

Oh, Peary, Amundsen, Ransen, Byrd! Were you just bluffing?

That lightning, now..... Don't you know it is far more likely to strike twice in the same place than not? The reason being that

> lightning strikes, or passes through, conductors whose total surface constitutes only an infinitesimal fraction of the earth's surface. In the first ten years following its erection, the mast on top of the Empire State Building was struck 68 times.
>
> Among conductors—though not very good ones—are human beings, who manage to get struck by lightning about ten times as frequently as the laws of chance would indicate for the space they occupy.

Obviously, we shall have to look further into this matter. To put a conductor on a skyscraper specially to attract lightning harmlessly, and then find that the lightning obliges, is indeed a grave disclosure....

Those little fishes that rain down from heaven in heavy storms..frogs, too..even "a whole calf" and milk which "the vehement heat of the sun' draws up from the udders of cattle—possibly to feed the calf? Mr. Evans hedges a bit on this enigma. How can he fail to be intimidated when

> Mr. Charles, Fort, who seemingly devoted his entire life to collecting "authentic" instances of bizarre downpours, was of the opinion that far stranger things than calves and milk have rained down. In addition to a dozen species of fish and reptiles, his records include fungi, stones (with and without inscriptions), formless masses of protoplasm, hatchets, masks, and "the ceremonial regalia" of savages.

Roman Holiday

He delves into the waterspout and other theories, then sidetracks the whole perplexing business by saying that two at least of them

> will most likely seem as fantastic to the common reader as the yarns whose persistence they seek to explain. He will hesitate to believe that his daily paper prints myths, and that his radio echoes mediaeval controversies. He prides himself, above all, on being "modern" and "scientific" and on "looking forward".

Yet we are nearer the past than we know, and spooks and demons play leap-frog with dreams of plastics and television in our minds.

Which is a neat way of getting out of a dilemma!

About the wolf-pack, however, he is emphatic, for

> men who have had to do with wolves over a period of years deny it. Stefansson, who has seen thousands in their natural state, says that he has never seen a pack of wolves in close association larger than the parents and cubs of one family. For more than twenty years he has amused himself by tracking down all accounts of wolf-packs that have come to his attention, and not one

(Continued on Page 23)

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By xxx

Russia Prepares For Three-Dimensional War!

Perhaps the biggest question mark facing the world to-day is the Russian Army and the war plans of the Soviet Union.

This is the first of two sensationally revealing articles on the subject by a Red Army general who has fled Soviet domination and taken refuge in France.

The author is believed to be the mysterious Chief of Red Army Intelligence in a Russian occupation zone, known as General Chaparitze. who fled through Austria some months back and who was hidden by the French police in the Paris suburbs until a few weeks ago when he left France.

His escape is said to have caused a furore in the Kremlin and the immediate despatch after him of KVD assassins.

PARIS.

PLANS of the two top divisions of the Red Army's General Staff Bureau No. 1, Administration and Organisation, and No. 2, Mobilization) anticipate a Russian force of 120 Divisions by January 1, 1948, plus 30 special divisions of twice the usual size located in Russian occupation areas. That will give the Soviet Union a peace-time army of 1,800.000 men.

The 120 "home" divisions are already being grouped in six armies whose locations suggest the front on which Soviet Russia expects to have to fight in the event of another war:

North Army, based on Leningrad;
Western Army, based on Minsk;
Southern Army, based on Odessa;
Caucasian Army, based on Tiflis;
Turkestan Army, based on Tashkent and Frunze;
Far Eastern Army, based on Tchita and Vladivostock.

Each army is headed by a Soviet marshal—and the fact that they are required to be on the job all the time incidentally explains why these men are so rarely seen in Moscow. The armies are commanded as follows:

Northern, Marshal Klimenti E. voroshilov.
Western, Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky.
Southern, Marshal Grigori K. Zhukov
Caucasian, Marshal Ivan Bagramian.
Turkestan, Marshal Simeon K. Timoshenko.
Far Eastern, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky.

Unlimited Manpower

Eight hundred thousand men in this army of 1,800,000 are "mobile" in that they are replaced from time to time by new conscripts. But 1,000,000 men stay in the army throughout their lives, as professional soldiers. Thus the Red Army will have as nucleus in the event of war a kernel of 1,000,000 highly trained career troops, plus an almost unlimited source of semi-trained manpower in those men who served a peacetime conscription period.

The General Staff memoranda from which the forefoing is taken also detail the composition of the 120-division peacetime home army: 30 divisions of air force and airborne troops, 20 armoured divisions. 40 infantry divisions (of which 25 will be mechanized and motorised). 15 cavalry divisions (eight of them motorized) and 15 artillery divisions (ten of them self-propelled).

In addition, therefore, to being an army of career professionals, the backbone of any Soviet wartime army would consist of specialists in mechanized warfare. By itself this nucleus also represents a formidable weapon to carry a first blow to the enemy hard and fast.

The six armies of this home force are quite autonomous in operation, administration and policy; each handles its supply problems individually, as concerns food, ammunition, weapons, repairs, etc.

Autonomous Bases

Northern Industrial Group, around Leningrad district;
Western Industrial Group, Moscow and Central Russia, Toula, etc.
Southern Industrial Group, Ukraine (Nikopol, Dnierpropetrovsk, Zaporoszhe, Mariupol, Voroshilovgrad. Stalino);
Caucasian Industrial Group, Rostov-on-Don (Taganrog, Stalingrad. and part of the Caucasus, Baku, Georgia and Armenia);
Turkestan Industrial Group, Ural Region industry based Astrakhan (Emba District, Caspian coast and Central Asia);
Far Eastern Industrial Group, Far Ural Region, Eastern Siberia. Altaii, Far Eastern Maritime provinces).

Anticipating the danger of one industrial area being wiped out completely by saturation bombing or by strategic atom-bombing, every group is to be linked with at least one other by double and sometimes triple-tracked railroad lines. As a sort of industrial rearguard, the Leningrad area relies on the North-Central Urals and Vologda, Moscow on Gorki (Nijni-Novgorod), mid-Urals and part of the Volga basin; the Ukraine on the area covered by the Urals; and the Turkestan and the Far East groups, while complementing each other, also will act as secondary industrial rearguard for other regions

Memorandum No. 11

As soon as World War II was ended Generalissimo Stalin created a special "Office for the Study of Modern Warfare" within the Soviet General Staff. Its 100-odd members are mostly young officers of the last war, some of them mere captains. (Stalin was applying his major rule: youth first.) This office operates in the strictest secrecy.

The Chief of the General Staff, Marshal Vassilevsky also heads this office. Its decisions, transmitted to the Ministry of War and the various departments of the General Staff, are mandatory orders, Stalin has directed.

One of the first results of the studies made by this organisation was memorandum No. 11, signed by Stalin, entitled "Absolute Warfare in Three Dimensions."

Here are extracts:

"The second world war was merely the prelude to modern war in this age, which will be based on complete domination of the air...

"Modern war will no longer rely on fortified lines, preventing pentration within the enemy's area, nor count upon resistance along an established front....

"This new war will be three-dimensional warfare...."

According to this memorandum aviation played only a secondary part in the last war—for example, complementing the work of the artillery by carrying out strategic destruction in a limited area and over short distances (as with German industry) and supporting amphibious landings, but also on a limited scale at relatively short distances.

Winged Armies

In tomorrow's war, aviation will play the primary and decisive part. Entire armies will engage in the air. And the nation which manages to put more men in the air will have, all other things being equal, the greatest chance of winning.

The aim of modern military organisation is therefore to establish "winged armies." As a result, tactics and military strategy, which has remained almost completely stable for centuries, will be completely changed.

Military tactics hitherto had two major aims; flanking the enemy lines to attack the rear and breaching the lines in a frontal attack—the tank of today is only another version of the armoured elephant Hannibal used in frontal attacks.

Now one of the fundamental tenets of the Soviet Army is the doctrine of unified warfare (Edinaia Voienna Doktrina): A principle according to which all warfare must be transformed into action in the rear by all means, tactical and strategic, at the disposition of the Red Army.

Until now the existence of a front line prevented complete application of this principle. Within his lines, the adversary still is able to maintain order by police methods. The Red Army was only able to carry out sporadic infiltration of saboteurs and propagandists.

Kernel For Civil War

Three-dimensional warfare offers new scope for this principle. Large armies can be landed by air in the farthest reaches of the enemy's rear line; such forces, in addition to destroying vital industrial centres and occupying strategic points, would also constitute a kernel for civil war.

One of the first rules to be applied would be to use "sympathetic local elements" to establish "Governmental unities" who would proclaim the need to end the war immediately and would declare that the official government of the nation at war with the Soviet Union had "resigned."

To carry out three-dimensional warfare, the office for the Studay of Modern War urges in its Memorandum No. 11 that "every soldier must be ready to become a paratrooper." With this in mind, in addition to the considerable increase of airborne divisions which was noted earlier, it is stipulated that "about January 1, 1951, at the latest" every soldier in the Soviet Army who is not actually in an airborne regiment "must undergo six weeks of special air training and parachute jumping."

(Next Week: Atomic Plans).

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RADIO EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA: Norman Long, the radio artiste, seen with one of the largest models, the 43-valve, 12 waveband, remote control, combined radio and television receiver and auto-radio-gram, at the first post-war Radio Show held at Olympia.

Uprooted Humanity On The March

IT REMINDS YOU OF A SCENE IN DANTE'S "INFERNO" AND HAVING WITNESSED IT ONCE YOU ARE HARDLY LIKELY TO FORGET IT

To be caught up in what is styled in military parlance here as a "refugee column" is a unique and horrifying experience which will haunt you for days after you have undergone it The spectacle which greets you is nothing short of a viewpoint of Hell

A refugee "column" is never composed of less than 50,000 people and usually it has 100,000 or more. From a distance you are hardly able to distinguish whether it is a Muslim or a non-Muslim column. There is little to choose between the two except that they are moving in opposite directions.

At the head are the bullock-carts, each carrying a whole family together with its few remaining possessions. Here and there you can see a few people riding on horses, donkeys and camels. In the rear are the people walking on foot.

The column is freely interspersed with cattle. There are innumerable cows, bulls and buffaloes and occasionally a stray dog can be seen following its master. The caravan is moving at snail's pace because both men and beasts are too tired and hungry to walk any faster and you can see that each step that they take requires a special effort on their part.

The trail of dust which the column out the midday sun and it seems that the sky is overcast with clouds. The convoy is being followed by countless swarms of persistent flies which keep settling on the dirty, dusty bodies of men and the sores with which the cattle are covered. The cattle are too tired and weak even to flick their tails to remove the flies from their bodies.

A horrible smell reaches your nostrils even when you are at a considerable distance from the column and becomes stronger and stronger as you approach it. It is a peculiar smell and is composed of the smells of sweat, dirt, human and animal excretions and rotting flesh.

A dead dog is lying in the middle of the road and is being removed by the military to one side, and not very far away in a field there is the carcass of a buffalo and vultures are feeding on it.

Replete with blood and flesh these birds of prey have become too lazy to fly away even when you are not more than a few yards from them and they gaze at you insolently and with a malignant stare which sends a shiver down your spine. Their malicious narrow eyes, which appear to be stuck so irrelevantly over their thin naked necks, blink with a peculiar wickedness and one of them which has somehow strayed into the middle of the road hops to one side as your jeep passes by.... you feel nauseated....

* * *

By this time you have caught up with the rear end of the column and riding in a jeep, dressed in comparatively clean clothes, you feel as if you have been suddenly raised to the status of a demigod. You find it hard to realize that the stinking amorphous mass surrounding you is composed of human beings each one with a distinct individual personality and capable of feeling in his heart all those emotions of hope, fear, love, hate and anger and striving after goodness truth and beauty which distinguish a human being from an animal.

The first time I saw a refugee column," says the military officer from whom you have cadged a lift, "I could not sleep for the whole night. I kept on thinking over and over again of all the people in it and the eyes of women and children seemed to haunt my dreams. But now I am afraid a refugee column is just a refugee column for me. It evokes no feelings whatsoever. As far as I am concerned, all these people may be just so many heads of cattle, which unfortunately it is my job to move from one place to another...."

His voice takes on a peculiar bitterness. Obviously the strain of living and working under the terrible conditions prevailing in East Punjab today is beginning to tell on him. At every two hundred yards or so there are soldiers who are escorting this column and you can see how distasteful a job they are finding it.

"I thought armies were there to fight a war," says another military officer. "I was in Burma and I tell you I will willingly go there once again. But this this...."

He does not complete the sentence. The stench becomes more and more unbearable. You can see a woman in a bullock-cart trying to pick lice out of the matted hair of a girl. Another is feeding a baby on her breast. Apathy, hopelessness and helplessness are writ large on the faces of all refugees and you know that even the better types among them have been reduced to sad miserable wrecks of their former selves.

"And what is so terrible," the military officer continues, "is that there is so little that we can do for them really. What is to become of all these people? There is not even enough food for them and where are you going to settle them?"

There is no answer to his questions and we continue our journey in silence.

Land! Land!

On being asked the refugees tell us that they are coming from Lyallpur and that they have been on the road for the last ten days. No, they were not searched while they were crossing the border and there had been no attacks on their column while they were on their way to India from Pakistan... But they are tired and hungry and they eagerly ask whether there is some vacant land anywhere where they can settle.

Land, land—that is the one thing which is occupying their minds. These people obviously had their roots deep in the soil—the soil of the new canal colonies of the Punjab, which they made into one of the most fertile regions in India with the sweat of their brow. They have lost those roots and they are trying to find them again.

But will all of them get enough land in East Punjab? It seems hardly likely and you feel sure that you are seeing a generation of hobos being born in front of your eyes....

* * *

Suddenly with a jerk the convoy comes to a halt. "What is the matter?" shouts the military officer to one of his men and drives his jeep towards the head of the column. A bullock of one of the carts has just dropped down dead through exhaustion. The owner explains that throughout the whole of the journey he has been unable to get sufficient fodder for his bullocks.

The road is too narrow to allow the other bullock-carts to pass leaving this particular one behind. The military officer orders his men to help in unhitching the cart. This is done and the caravan moves on.

One of the cows in the convoy has given birth to a calf and its owner is picking up the new-born creature which has fallen on the ground.

"Thank God, it is only a cow," the military officer mutters under his breath. "I have had women in these columns who have insisted on having their babies while on the move. And you are at your wit's end to know what you can do for them. Sometimes we manage to find a doctor, but more often than not no doctor is available....Really, there is pretty little one can do to help...."

* * *

Dead And Cold

A little further on a terrible wail goes up from one of the bullock-carts. 'He is dead and cold....He is dead and cold," a woman's voice is shouting.

It is an old man and the strain of the journey has obviously proved too much for him. He is dead as a door nail. The military officer orders his men to remove the body and dispose it of in a nearby field. The woman goes on wailing and weeping.

"Sometimes you have to dispose of 30 or 40 bodies in a single day in a column," the military officer explains. "This too is part of your job. What about styling us as the Undertakers' Battalion?"

His hollow smile is like a silver plate on a coffin.

* * *

By now the head of the column has reached the site where it is going to camp for the night. Like a swarm of locusts the refugees begin to settle in. The bullock-carts are parked on one side in a field. Rations are issued and on hurriedly improvised fireplaces and with faggots collected from nearby trees some of the refugees begin to cook 'chappatis.'

"It is a clean piece of land just now," the military officer says to me, "but you should see it in the morning when the caravan moves. The whole place will be so filthy that you will find it difficult to approach it."

His face suddenly becomes troubled and thoughtful and after a slight pause he goes on: "And the trouble is that the whole of the Punjab to-day is littered with such columns. It is fantastic. It is unbelievable. But there it is. We will have to do something really drastic to clean up the countryside when this two-way movement of refugees is over. You know our G.O.C., Major-General Thimayya? He is thinking of having all these camping sites sprayed from the air with D.D.T. once they are clear. That is perhaps the only way to prevent an outbreak of some serious epidemic...."

His voice is mechanical and methodical.

A Special Correspondent describes on this page his harrowing experiences during a trek with a refugee column from Pakistan.

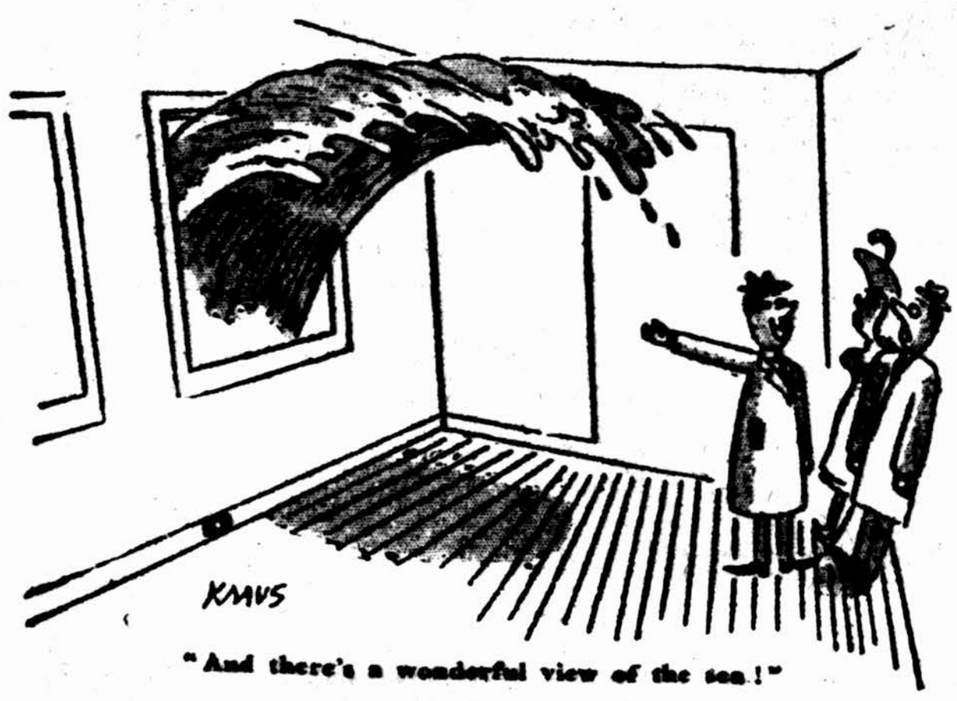
Courtesy: "Hindustan Times"

General Knowledge Quiz

1. What is "Nephology"
   (a) Study of clouds; (b) Study of human muscles; (c) Study of coins.
2. The Lower House of the Canadian Legislature is known as—
   (a) The Dail; (b) House of Representatives; (c) House of Commons.
3. Who made the first voyage round the world?
   (a) Columbus; (b) Drake; (c) Vasco da Gama.
4. Adelaide is the capital of—
   (a) Queensland; (b) South Australia; (c) New South Wales.
5. "Okapi" is a—
   (a) Mammal; (b) Mountain in New Zealand; (c) Greek river.
6. Who is the author of "British Trade Unionism Today"?
   (a) Dr. C. E. M. Joad; (b) Prof. G. D. H. Cole; (c) Sydney Webb.
7. In his early days he was known as the 'Dockers' K.C."
   (a) Mr. Ernest Bevin; (b) Sir Stafford Cripps; (c) Mr. Herbert Morrison.

ANSWERS

1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4. (b); 5. (a); 6. (b); 7. (a); 8. (c); 9. (b)



"And there's a wonderful view of the sea!"

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken and Richard L. Frey

The loss on this kind of deal does not seem large: at the conclusion of play East-West score only 100 points. But the invisible losses—the value of the plus score and the game (and perhaps the rubber)— can change a winning session to a losing one.

If you look only at North's hand, his two "free" bids might seem overbold. Yet surely it would be cowardly for North to allow West's weak raise to keep him out of the bidding—particularly when he has passed originally. South may have generally distributed strength, without a suit of his own, and not be strong enough to bid again on a hand where North-South can make two, three or even four spades. The score may have prompted South to make a shaded double with some such hand as: S. A J x x H. K x x D. Q x x C. K Q x where four spades would depend only upon winning EITHER a spade or a diamond finesse.

And after South has raised the spades visualization of some such hand also comes very near to justifying North's four-spades bid. So the onus for getting too high must rest largely upon South. True, he has a good hand. But North has passed originally and West, after raising hearts has raised clubs—a reasonable indication that he is not too long in hearts for North to have a double-ton. South must also figure the probability (almost certainty) of a losing club—so that making even five odd will depend upon North's holding some excellent diamonds.

True, North COULD pass a hand including the diamond ace-king and a singleton in hearts or clubs. But the place for South to make his slam try was lower in the bidding with a cue-bid of three hearts over three clubs.

Trying to get a club discard, North took two diamond finesses and lost two diamonds a club and a heart. But playing for four odd, North couldn't miss.

Neither side vulnerable.
Both sides 60 on score.
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ Q 10 9 5 2
♡ 2 2
◇ A J 10 7
♣ 6 4

WEST
♠ 6
♡ J 10 7
◇ 6 5 4 3 2
♣ Q 10 9 5

EAST
♠ 6
♡ K Q 9 4 2
◇ K Q
♣ K J 8 7 3

SOUTH
♠ A K J 7 4 3
♡ A 6 5
◇ 9 8
♣ A 2

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	1♡	Dbl.	2♡
2♠	3♣	3♠	4♣
4♠	Pass	5♡	Pass
5♠	Pass	6♠	All Pass

ELIZABETH AND PHILIP

Constitutional Aspects Of The Royal Marriage

By Dermot Morrah

Many legal requirements have to be fulfilled before marriages of near relations of the British King may take place.

Princess Elizabeth's choice of her husband, for example, may in the natural course be expected eventually to carry the Crown of the whole Commonwealth to a new dynasty. It is thus the concern of the whole community and the King, when he declared his approval, did so as the representative of all his subjects.

This is to say, the King must give his consent in his capacity not as a father but as a constitutional Sovereign and, as with all his constitutional acts, his Ministers can if necessary be held to account for it.

WHEN King George VI summoned his Privy Council to St. James's Palace in order to declare to them his formal consent to the marriage of his elder daughter, he was conforming to a requirement of the law that was imposed as the result of a bitter family quarrel nearly 200 years ago.

It has, of course, always been recognised that the marriages of near relations to the Sovereign, which may affect the succession to the Crown, are the concern of the whole nation, and are subject to some degree of control in the public interest. In 1718, King George I, who had not long come over from Hanovar and was naturally anxious to make sure what were his powers in his new kingdom, consulted the judges, and was told—by a majority of 10 to two—that the common law gave the King the right to dispose of his children and grandchildren in marriage.

Royal Marriages Act

That statement of the law prevailed until the early part of the reign of George III. But in the year 1771 one of his brothers, the Duke of Cumberland, without consulting him, married a certain Mrs. Horton; and another, the Duke of Gloucester, acknowledged that he was already secretly married to the dowager Lady Waldegrave. The young King who had himself been prevailed on to give up his early love, Lady Sarah Gordon-Lennox, in order to take a bride of princely birth, was furious at these messaliances; and when the judges unanimously confirmed the finding of their predecessors in 1718, that his powers of veto extended only to his children and grandchildren, not his brothers, he insisted upon legislation to enlarge his authority.

Accordingly the Government of Lord North introduced a measure, understood to have been drafted by one of the greatest of English judges, Lord Mansfield; and by ruthless use of the then far-reaching royal influence in Parliament, and in the teeth of a violent opposition, protesting against the conferring of such autocrative powers upon the Crown, it eventually became law as the Royal Marriages Act, 1772.

The governing provision of this Act is that no person descended from George II—who was the grandfather of the then King and his offending brothers—can make a valid marriage without the consent of the Sovereign, declared in Council and signified under the Great Seal.

Special Exception

An exception, obviously necessary, was made in favour of the issue of princesses who have married into foreign families, and so passed beyond the jurisdiction of the British courts; and a further concession was extorted by the Opposition, whereby a member of the Royal Family who is over 25 can override the King's veto. To do so, he or she must give a years' notice to the Privy Council; and then, unless during the year both Houses of Parliament pass resolutions to the contrary, the marrige may take place.

A special modification was enacted at the abdication of King Edward VIII, so as to set him free to marry without applying for the royal consent, and to remove the restriction from any descendants of his marriage—they being at the same time excluded from the succession to the Throne.

It has always been held in England that the Act does not apply to the Sovereign himself, although an opposite opinion was expressed in 1936 by Sir Robert Garran, Solicitor-General of Australia; so, when Queen Victoria married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha in 1838, the procedure of the Act was not invoked. The question whether the Sovereign need formally consent to his own marriage might at first sight appear to be merely Gilbertian. But there is more in it than that, for his consent is no personal matter, but a high act of State.

Ministers' Advice

To return to the case of Princess Elizabeth, it is evident that her choice of a husband, which may in the natural course be expected eventually to carry the Crown of the whole Commonwealth to a new dynasty, is the concern of the whole community, and that the King, when he declares his approval, does so as the representative of all his subject. That is to say, he must give his consent in his capacity not as a father but as a constitutional Sovereign, and, as with all his constitutional acts, his Ministers can if necessary be held to account for it.

That the Royal Marriages Act was intended from the first to be so interpreted was made clear by Lord Chancellor Thurlow in defending the Bill in the House of Lords against the charge that it conferred arbitrary powers. "The King," he said, "cannot make a bad use of this power, because Parliament would punish any Minister who advised the King ill."

Whether or not formal Cabinet advice is tendered, it is implicit in the Act that the King's consent is inseparable from that of his Government. The point is in the requirement that it must be declared in Council and signified under the Great Seal.

The Great Seal is in the custody of the Lord Chancellor, and cannot be affixed to any document without his authority or that of a Secretary of State. In other words, the sealing is a ministerial act, for which the Minister concerned can be held accountable to Parliament; and, in virtue of the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility, all his colleagues must stand or fall with him.

Nation's Approval

This is the legal form by which the King's consent to his daughter's marriage is made constitutionally the consent of the nation, and could not be given unless a Government, commanding the confidence of Parliament were in a position to assure the King that the nation would approve. In the hypothetical case of a proposed match to which there was grave public objection, there is a second way, perhaps less drastic than a vote of censure on Ministers, in which Parliament could express its disapproval.

It is customary, on the marriage of a son or daughter of the Sovereign, for an increased annual income to be granted from public funds. This grant has to be proposed by the Government to the House of Commons, and gives the opportunity for a debate in which any objector to the marriage can make his views heard. The bethrothal of an heir apparent is not generally subject to this second ordeal, because besides being Prince of Wales he is by charter Duke of Cornwall, and enjoys the rich revenues of the ouchy estates. But a woman cannot be Duchess of Cornwall in her own right, and so must rely on Parliament to provide her with adequate means of support.

The Royal Marriages Act is a statute of Britain only, and the grant for the support of the heiress presumptive is made from funds provided by the British tax-payer. Neither of the theoretical means of criticising the marriage is, therefore, available to the self-governing Dominions, which are reconised by the Statue of Westminster as having an equal interest in the succession to the Crown with their fellow-subjects in the British Isles. It is known, however, that before announcing the engagement the King intimated his intention to all his Commonwealth Prime Ministers; and it is certain that, if any of their Governments had opinions to express, they would have been given full weight.

The bearing of the Royal Marriages Act on Princess Elizabeth's affairs has nothing to do with her special position as next heiress to the Throne. The requirement of the King's consent applies equally to Princess Margaret, and to all the Royal Family, including, for instance, any future descendants even of the younger son of the Princess Royal, who in all other respects will be private subjects without title or prefix. Indeed, it may be argued that before long the Act is likely to become unworkable, and that an amendment narrowing its scope is to be desired. Meanwhile, there is another statute that may be in practice—though not in the present case—important for the marriage of an heir to the Throne.

Act Of Settlement

By the Act of Settlement, 1701, the Crown is entailed upon the heirs of the body of the Electress Sophia, being "Protestants". (The Electress was the youngest child of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I; she was the sister of Prince Rupert and the mother of George I). Princess Elizabeth is at the moment the heiress "presumptive" of this lady, that is, the heir "presuming" no son is born to the King, for that son would be heir "apparent", and he and all his descendants would rank before her in the succession.

In order to be eligible as Queen the Act requires her to join in communion with the Church of England. She must not "be or become reconciled to the Church of Rome, or hold communion therewith, or profess the Popish religion, 'or marry a Papist';" if she does any of these things she is excluded from and cannot inherit the Throne, and the Crown would go to the next Protestant heir as if she were dead. Since Lieutenant Mountbatten is a member of the Greek Orthodox Church, the rule in this famous statue is of only theoretical interest; and, to pursue theory still further, it is doubtful whether it would apply to him if he became reconciled to the Church of Rome after his marriage. The Princess must not become a Papist, nor marry a Papist; but the Act curiously omits to say what happens if her husband becomes a Papist.

A word should perhaps be added about the constitutional status of the Princess's husband, if only to observe that the law says nothing about it On each occasion in the past when the question has arisen it has been dealt with differently. Of England's five Queens regnant one, Elizabeth, never married.

Two married after their accession. Of these, Mary I gave her husband the title of King; his head was with hers on the coins, and their statutes are officially described as passed in the reign of Philip and Mary. He was not crowned, however, and his rights in England lapsed with her death.

Prince Consort

Queen Victoria's husband, on the other hand, largely owing to the jealousy of a foreigner that prevailed among the great English families, received no English dignity (except the courtesy title of Prince) until four years before his death, when he was made Prince Consort, though without a seat in the House of Lords.

Two of England's Queens, daughters of James II, married in their father's lifetime. Mary married a foreign Prince, William of Orange, and at the Revolution of 1688 they were invited to ascend the throne jointly. William III was King in as full a sense as Mary II was Queen; both were crowned, and he, in fact, continued to reign after her death. George of Denmark, husband of Queen Anne (and a member of the same Danish Royal Family as Lieutenant Mountbatten), was raised to the peerage as Duke of Cumberland while she was still far from the succession, and retained the same rank after she became Queen.

Thus the precedents settle nothing. The King is the fountain of honour, and can bestow upon his son-in-law what rank he pleases.

Do You Know That—

1. The Sahara Desert covers an area of nearly 2,000,000 square miles.
2. In the case of fish the function of the lungs is performed by gills
3. For broadcasting recorded programmes, the B.B.C. uses some 5,000 discs every week
4. The total route mileage of the four major British railway systems exceeds 19,000
5. Beans 30 inches long and as thick as a man's wrist have been grown in the back-garden of a Londoner.
6. Oxford University has a special Bureau of Animal Population.
7. The Belgian Congo has the world's richest copper ore, which yields 6.5 per cent of the metal.

Romain Rolland's Impressions Of Gandhiji

The following, which is taken from "The Nation" (New York), is a letter written by the late Romain Rolland to an American friend of his on the visit of Gandhiji to his home.

"How I should have liked to have you here during the visit of the Indians!

They stayed five days—from the 8th to 11th December at the Villa Stonette. The little man, bespectacled and toothless, was wrapped in his white burnoose but his legs, thin as a heron's stilts, were bare. His shaven head with its few coarse hairs was uncovered and wet with rain.

He came to me with a dry laugh, his mouth open like a good dog panting, and flinging an arm round me leaned his cheek against my shoulder I felt his grizzled head against my cheek It was, I amuse myself thinking, the kiss of Saint Dominic and Saint Francis.

"Then came Mira (Miss Slade), proud of figure and with the stately bearing of a Demeter, and finally three Indians, one a young son of Gandhi, Devadas, with a round and happy face He is gentle, and but little aware of the grandeur of his name. The others were secretaries—disciples—two young men of rare qualities of heart and mind; Mahadev Desai and Pyarelal.

"As I had contrived shortly beforehand to get a severe cold on my chest, it was to my house and to the chamber on the second floor where I sleep at Villa Olga—you will remember it—that Gandhi came each morning for long conversations. My sister interpreted, with the assistance of Mira, and I had also a Russian friend and secretary, Miss Kondacheff, who took notes on our discussions. Some good photographs by Schemmer, our neighbour from Montreux recorded the aspect of our interviews.

"Evenings, at 7 o'clock, prayers were held in the first-floor saloon. With lights lowered, the Indian seated on the carpet, and the little assembly of the faithful grouped about there was a suite of three beautiful chants—the first an extract from the Gita, the second an ancient hymn on the Sanskrit texts which Gandhi has translated, and the third a canticle of Rama and Sita, intoned by the warm, grave voice of Mira.

"Gandhi held other prayers at 3 o'clock in the morning, for which, in London, he used to wake his harassed staff, although he had not retired until one. This little man, so frail in appearance, is tireless, and fatigue is a word which does not exist in his vocabulary. He could calmly answer for hours the heckling of a crowd, as he did at Lausanne and Geneva, without a muscle of his face twitching. Seated on a table, motionless, his voice always clear and calm, he replied to his adversaries open or masked—and they were not lacking at Geneva—giving them rude truths which left them silenced and suffocated.

"The Roman bourgeoisie, and nationalist, who had at first received him with crafty looks, quivered with rage when he left. I believe that if his stay had lasted any longer, the public meetings would have been forbidden. He pronounced himself as unequivocally as possible on the double questions of national armaments and the conflict between capital and labour. I was largely responsible for steering him on this latter course.

His mind proceeds through successive experiments into action and he follows a straight line, but he never stops, and one would risk error in attempting to judge him by what he said ten years ago, because his thought is in constant revolution. I will give you a little example of it that is characteristic.

"GOD IS TRUTH"

"He was asked at Lausanne to define what he understood by God. He explained how, among the noblest attributes which the Hindu scriptures ascribed to God, he had in his youth chosen the word 'truth" as most truely defining the essential element He had then said, 'God is Truth "But", he added, "two years ago I advanced another step. I now say, Truth is God' For, even the atheists do not doubt the necessity for the power of truth. In their passion for discovering the truth, the atheists have not hesitated to deny the existence of God, and, from their point of view, they are right". You will understand from this single trait the boldness and independence of this religious spirit from the Orient. I noted in him traits similar to Vivekanand.

"And yet not a single political ruse catches him unprepared. And his own politics are to say everything that he thinks to everybody, not concealing a thing.

"On the last evening, after the prayers, Gandhi asked me to play him a little of Beethoven. He does not know Beethoven, but he knows that Beethoven has been the intermediary between Mira and me, and consequently between Mira and himself, and that, in the final count, it is to Beethoven that the gratitude of us all must go. I played him the Andante of the Fifth Symphony. To that I added, "Les Champs Elysees" of Gluck—the page for the orchestra and the air for the flute

"He is very sensitive to the religious chants of his country, which somewhat resemble the most beautiful of our Gregorian melodies, and he has worked to assemble them. We also exchanged our ideas on art, from which he does not separate his conception of truth, nor from his conception of truth that of joy, which he thinks truth should bring. But it follows of itself that for this heroic nature joy does not come without effort, not even life itself without hardship. 'The seeker after truth hath a heart tender as the lotus, and hard as granite'.

"Here, my dear friend, are a few hints of those days of ours together on which I have taken much more detailed notes. What I do not dwell on to you is the hurricane of intruders, loiterers, and half-wits which this visit loosed on our two villas. No, the telephone never ceased ringing; photographers in ambuscades let fly their fusillades from behind every bush. The milkmen's syndicate at Leman informed me that during all the time of this sojourn with me of the 'King of India' they intended to assume complete responsibility for his 'victualling' We received letters from 'Sons of God'. Some Italians wrote to the Mahatma beseeching him to indicate for them the ten lucky numbers for the next drawing of his weekly national lottery!

"My sister, having survived, has gone to take ten day's rest at a cure in Zurich. She returns shortly. For my part I have entirely lost the gift of sleep. If you find it, send it to me by registered mail!"

Library Of Congress: An American National Institution

The Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., is reputed to be the largest library in the world. It contains more than 8,100,000 books, and carries on an extensive exchange system with libraries abroad. As a branch of the United States Government, it serves public as well as official needs. Its volumes cover more than 400 miles of book shelves.

The Library of Congress, a legislative establishment of the United States Government, is one of the largest libraries in the world. It serves both public and official needs, and its operations include the exchange of official publications and the rehabilitation of libraries abroad.

Located in Washington, D.C. across the plaza from the U.S. Capitol, the library has been a medium of guidance for many generations of Americans Legislators lean heavily on the Library's Legislative Reference Service, which was expanded last year by the Reorganization Act. Top specialists were added in some 22 fields. They advise Congressmen on economics world trade, agriculture, education and many other subjects.

In addition to the national law makers judges scientists, writers, researchers and other specialists rely on information sources of the library. Not infrequently foreign diplomats can be seen at the book shelves. Library authorities estimate that 500,000 people request more than 1,000,000 books annually.

Rehabilitation Of War-Torn Libraries Abroad

One of the important projects of the Library of Congress today is its survey of foreign book centers damaged or isolated by the war. Through its Exchange and Gift Division, thousands of volumes, pamphlets and periodicals delayed in shipment during the conflict are being forwarded. Approximately 500,000 pieces are shipped annually to about 100 foreign libraries.

Officials of the Exchange and Gift Division are co-operating daily with the American Book Center, an independent organization, which is working to rehabilitate foreign libraries devastated during the conflict. At present, the Center is serving 34 countries

Hispanic Foundation

Another activity of an international character is the Hispanic Foundation programme directed by the Library of Congress. The Foundation is a center for study of Spanish, Portuguese and Latin American culture. It was established in co-operation with the Hispanic Society of America, a privately endowed organization

The Library of Congress was founded on April 24, 1800. It was first housed in a special room in the Capital building. During the war of 1812, the library was completely destroyed by fire. It was replaced by the transfer of the Smithsonian Institution Library, and the purchase of a private collection. In 1897, the library became a single entity with the completion of its new building. A second building was added in 1939.

Extensive Facilities

Today the library with 36 acres of floor space has more than 400 miles of steel shelves, 20 public reading rooms and 266 public study rooms. Capacity of the library is about 10,000,000 volumes

At present, there are more than 8,100,000 books, and an equal listing of manuscripts. Maps total more than 1,700,000, and there is a like number of musica compositions. Prints exceed the 500,000 mark. Also there are large holdings of phonograph records, newspapers motion pictures and microfilms.

Among its priceless possessions are original writings from the Continental Congress (1774-1789), legislative forerunner of the present United States Congress. First drafts likewise are preserved of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States. Some of its ancient foreign pieces date back to 930 A.D. The rare book section contains collections of Chinese, Japanese and Russian books unequalled anywhere else outside these countries

National Shrine

Aside from its many valuable functions, the Library of Congress also is a sort of national shrine. Thousands view the buildings annually. The main library, a massive structure of Italian Renaissance design, is constructed around a huge circular well that contains the main reading room and four rings of balconies that reach to the lofty dome.

Flanking the main foyers are exhibit halls where old volumes, prints, and works of art are on display. The exhibits are changed regularly

Officials of the Library of Congress look for great expansion of the institution's activities in the near future. They have asked Congress for an appropriation to construct two new additions to the main building and to increase the present staff from 1,637 to 2,933 persons.—USIS

WORLD'S MOST LOOKED AT BRIDGE: London Tower Bridge is not the tallest or the longest in the world, but it could surely claim to be the most "Looked At" Bridge in the world. Millions of visitors to London, stand on London Bridge but they go there to look at Tower Bridge. Built by the City of London Corporation in 1894, it is the first bridge over the Thames and with its huge cascules is probably the largest lifting road bridge in the world, and one thing a visitor to London must not miss, is to see Tower Bridge go up. Traffic moving across the Tower Bridge in a constant stream.

Delhi Letter

From Our Special Correspondent

COWS IN CONNAUGHT CIRCUS!'

Laxity In Administrative Services

Independence of India has ushered in an era of laxity in some of the Government Offices in New Delhi. Let me cite some examples.

For over fifteen years lifts have been in use in the Government of India's Secretariat. A lift man performed his duties standing for eight hours a day. Liftmen were mostly Mussalmans, who have opted out to Pakistan. Their Hindu or Sikh successors suffer from weak knees and have provided themselves with stools which take away two men's space in a lift. They are allowed to carry five passengers at a time, but having gained their freedom on August 15, they take in as many as can squeeze in, regardless of the load capacity of a lift.

Security arrangements have been introduced in the Central Secretariat. A gun man checks passes of all who seek admission inside the holy of holies. These gunmen have no regular uniforms and some even cannot stand up to attention. They dress up in any dress they can lay their hands to. Their duty hours end at 5 p.m. The security arrangements are no precaution against saboteuers, who can walk inside the Secretariat with full freedom after 5 p.m. The Reception Clerks, who issue entrance permits are so obliging that they issue permits to all and sundry.

In the olden days they had to make a number of enquiries including from the officer concerned whether he was free to see a particular person demanding a permit. All such inconvenient procedure has been done away with. The result is that swarms of people, mostly in search of employment prowl about the Secretariat. There is full freedom of entrance and equally full freedom to solicit for jobs which are still to be created.

Little children are God's blessing. They are also devil's workshop. The Chaprasis like to take them to Secretariat. For left at home they may create trouble for Chaprasis' maim sahibs. Caprasis know the benefit of education. Regular small corridor classes are, therefore, arranged where small boys with their "takhtis" practice Hindi alphabets in Devnagri scripts

Yet Another Cog

Private Secretaries to the Ministers is a new menace to the financiala and other stability of the Government of India. They always speak in the name of their Ministers.

"My H. M. desires me to inform you", is the popular jargon one hears on telephones in New Delhi in these days. These Private Secretaries are de-facto super-Ministers. The progress and advancement, of Servicemen, no longer depends on rules and regulations but generally on the whims and fancies of their superiors. Under such an atmosphere, a Minister's wishes are to be implicitly respected even though they were communicated through his Private Secretary.

Parliamentary Secretaries are to be appointed. A scheme is being drawn up by a small Committee of the Cabinet, so was announced by a local newspaper.

What was being done by seven members of the Executive Council in 1939 is being attempted by sixteen Ministers today. They in their turn are so overworked, that each of them requires not only departmental secretaries and private secretaries but also Parliamentary Secretaries. Bureaucracy and jobocracy are like husband and wife. They breed faster than locusts. Britain has Parliamentary Secretaries. So shall India, this is apeocracy par excellence. It will be well for the Committee to tour India and see for itself how the Parliamentary Secretaries are functioning in the Provinces. Have they added to efficiency and purity of administration? General view here is that Parliamentary Secretaries in the Provinces have been a fifth wheel in the coach. They have used their patronage to their advantage, it is alleged here.

This Much Is Due

New Delhi has been one of the most beautiful cities in the East. Its layout has been perfect. It has been a very clean town. One may blame the British for political ills, they did to India, but British Health Officers kept New Delhi clean. The downgrade march to dirt and squalor started some time ago. New Delhi is fastly degenerating into any other town in the East. The rubbish heaps languish by the roadside. Dust-bins are left oozing out their dirt. Crows and kites are like barometer of cleanliness. There are plenty of them in New Delhi now. The refugee influx has made matters worse.

Delhi has always boasted of its roads. The care taking section of the Central Public Works Department is so busy now taking care of itself that roads have been left to take care of themselves. The communal killings and the mass exodus of Mussalmans from Delhi has been a blessing in disguise. There are no workmen available, is the ready made excuse for all the sins of commission and omission. Furniture has been stacked in open for months together, 'khas tatis' have been heaped together, collecting rubbish. Heaps of debris are seen beautifying places, and more particularly Minister's houses, where they rest by the walls.

Cows, Beggars, Hawkers

Cows have always been a menace to New Delhi's flower and vegetable gardens, with guardians of law, namely Chowkidars as their owners, they enjoyed a customery right to invade any garden at night and feed themselves on Roses, Carnations and Chrysanthemums. Encouraged by Seth Dalmia's campaign cows have wrested for themselves the Freedom of Connaught Place, where they mingle with the fashionable crowd of Punjab refugees. In office hours they race round the Secretariat buildings, little regretting that they had not been given a Security Permit.

Beggars were generally unknown in New Delhi, the only exception being the inmates of Delhi's multifarious orphanages who collected door to door donations. Things have changed. There are beggars all over and more particularly in Connaught Place, and other shopping and temple areas.

New Delhi never had any pavement hawkers. Now it has. They sell everything from green vegetables to worsted flannel. The corner shops in Connaught Place, owned by the Mussalmans had been looted during the communal rioting. Some had hoped that the authorities who were anxious to clean up the biggest black market, would liquidate the remainder of corner shops and they were mistaken. The authorities did nothing of the sort.

Tongawalas, Porters, Cartmen, Masons, Gardeners, all have raised their charges by 400 per cent, after the Mussalmans have migrated from Delhi. They have no excuse for doing so except that their own scarcity value had gone up.

Several questions arise. Firstly almost all the Government employees participated in the Independence Day Celebrations on August 15. They showed their enthusiasm by flying the National Flag on their houses, cars, and cycles. Many of them have got double quick promotions, because the British quitted India or the Mussalmans opted out to Pakistan. Great many of them are exhibiting their patriotism by indulging in anti-social and anti-state activities. How is it, otherwise, that the Government employees have suddenly become inefficient, and indisciplined after August 15?

Wanted Action

How is it that the supervising staff has suddenly ceased to supervise? One, much advertised reason is that the Muslim employees had opted out to Pakistan and there was, therefore, a shortage of man power in India. Firstly, their opting out did not come suddenly. The Government officials had ample notice of it. For months together, prior to their departure for Pakistan regular census of Muslim and non-Muslim employees was taken by these very officials. A large number of trained men were on the Resettlement Directorate, wanting employment. They could have been engaged in time to avoid a breakdown of services. Secondly, reduced staff, if it had sense of duty to its own country could put in extra work to maintain the efficiency of services.

In the Commerce Ministry, for instance I have sometimes seen a one single official working himself to bones to maintain the standards of work. He was able to pull through the emergency.

The foremost issue, therefore, which faces the Government to-day is the restoration of its own authority, not so much amongst the masses but amongst its own employees. The will to do their duty shall have to be re-instated with a firm hand. No one resents firmness in his government, provided it is combined with understanding and sympathy.

"REGRETTABLE CIRCUMSTANCE"

British Newspapers On Dr. Dalton's Resignation

LONDON, Nov. 14, (Reuter): Following are extracts from Leader columns of British newspapers on the resignation of Dr. Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

DAILY MAIL: 'Whatever their politics, men and women of this country will sincerely regret circumstances in which Dr. Dalton felt impelled to leave Government.

"Dr. Dalton's probity is untarnished. But he has erred and he has voluntarily paid the high price demanded of all who wittingly or unwittingly blemish the fair record.'

DAILY EXPRESS: 'There will be great sympathy from men and women of all parties at sudden and regrettable eclipse of fine career of public service. But deep down must be recognition that conduct of Britain's affairs is governed by rigorous and rigid code.'

DAILY TELEGRAPH: 'Standards of British public life are high, exacting and inexorable and if slightest departure from them were to be condoned, Parliamentary Institutions would suffer. Their reputation is more important than career of any man.

"All that should be said at the moment is that in this matter Dr. Dalton has acted as responsible Minister ought to act and that even his political opponents will agree that nothing in his tenure of Office' became him like ending of it."

NEWS CHRONICLE: "His political opponents as well as his friends will sincerely hope that this unhappy incident presents interruption and not end of colourful career.'

DAILY HERALD: "Whatever may be public verdict on Dr. Hugh Dalton's indiscretion when the full facts are known we know at this dark hour in his life the Labour movement will join with us in gratefully acknowledging his ardent and able services.'

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN: "It is a pitiful thing that a public man should be so struck down. And yet one cannot resist the painful conclusion that it is right for it to be so. The Chancellor of the Exchequer holds responsibilities as great as his powers. His acts are not to be judged by standards of common men.'

SCOTSMAN: 'It must seem that right course had been taken in this matter. "The Paper added that by his new appointment Sir Stafford Cripps' is marked out as Labour's man of destiny — more than hitherto he will be near dictator of this country."

ULSTER WANTS NO DOMINION STATUS

BELFAST, Nov. 14 (Reuter): The Ulster Unionist (Conservative) Party today rejected proposals for dominion status for Northern Ireland and endorsed a resolution supporting the Prime Minister, Sir Basel Brooke, in maintaining the position of equal citizenship with the United Kingdom.

LONDON, Nov. 13, (Reuter): Women were for the first time in history, today invited to join peacetime British Navy

KANAN DEVI *keeps her skin clear and lovely with Lux Toilet Soap...*

This popular singing star values her smooth, clear skin very highly, and always gives it the best of care—she knows that lasting skin-beauty is only achieved by regular beauty care. That's why Kanan Devi always uses Lux Toilet Soap.

You should use this pure, white soap too. You'll find its perfumed, active lather will keep your skin soft, radiant and flawless.

Kanan Devi's latest performance in Pioneer Production's "Chandra Sekhar" will delight her old fans and win her a host of new admirers.

LUX TOILET SOAP

The Beauty Soap of the Film Stars!

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Captured Raiders Flown To Delhi

SRINAGAR, Nov 15. (U.P.I.): Fifteen prisoners along with a considerable volume of documents captured from the raiders have been flown to New Delhi for thorough interrogation by the Military Intelligence authorities, reports the special representative of the United Press of India.

It is revealed that among the prisoners captured, several belong to the regular Pakistan army.

Political circles here believe that those prisoners flown to the Indian Dominion capital will have far-reaching disclosures to make which might help to trace out the real background of the well planned invasion of Kashmir.

Startling revelations regarding the plans of the raiders have been made by Kurdat Shah, a sepoy of the Pakistan army who was among the three persons captured yesterday on the Baramula-Rampur Road.

Kurdat Shah revealed that the raiders' primary concern was to occupy Kashmir and thereafter proceed to Hindustan. Explaining why he joined the raiders Kurdat Shah said that he was forced by the tribal people to join them. He also said that tribesmen did not spare anybody and committed atrocities even to Muslims.

Another prisoner, Abdul Haq, revealed that he belonged to the Punjab police and was posted at Rawalpindi. He joined the so-called Azad Kashmir Force following intensive propaganda carried on by priests of mosques in northern India prior to the invasion. He further said that among the officers conducting the operations at Baramula were Captain Rashid Ahmed, formerly of the I.N.A., Major Khurshid Anwar, Major Aslam and Captain Azam.

It may be recalled that the Muslim League conducted the defence of Captain Rashid Ahmed when he was tried by the Court Martial at the end of the war.

United Press of India understands that the Mahura Power House which is the only source of supplying electric current to the whole of Kashmir valley was damaged by the raiders.

While the precise extent of the damage to the Power House which was captured by our forces yesterday has not yet known, it is stated that a team of expert engineers have already taken in hand the work of restoring the plant. It is also said that the 16-day old blackout caused by enemy action which has been keenly felt in Srinagar will be lifted shortly as a result of "top speed" efforts of engineers.

Interim Ministry For Kolhapur

Prajaparishad To Nominate 4 Members

KOLHAPUR, November 15 (API).—Clarifying the scope of reservations and plans for framing the constitution announced during the Dussehra "in the light of the recent developments in the State", the Maharaja of Kolhapur in a notification issued today says, "The only success of the democratic constitution, which will now be inaugurated in the Kolhapur State lies in the people showing a spirit of unity and compromise, devotion to the interests of the State as a whole and trust in the leadership of far-seeing statesmanship."

His Highness has announced his decision on the discussions recently held with the Praja Parishad representatives in the form of instrument of instruction to the Ministers published as a schedule to the notification.

Announcing the decision in respect of constitutional advance, His Highness declares that an Interim Ministry shall be set up at once consisting of Prime Minister to be appointed by His Highness, four Ministers to be nominated by Praja Parishad and three existing non-official Ministers.

The Ministry will function on the basis of joint responsibility. The Prime Minister will preside over the Cabinet and in his absence the Chief Minister, elected from among other Ministers, will preside. The Prime Minister can take part in the discussions but will have no vote. The Ministry can discuss matters within the jurisdiction of His Highness.

Soon after elections to the Legislature under the franchise provided in Dusserah declarations a Constituent Assembly consisting of the elected representatives of the Legislature will be set up for framing a constitution bill for the State providing for a responsible Government subject to the reservation mentioned under the aegis of His Highness. The bill will be promulgated by His Highness" when assented to by him."

FORMATION OF MINISTRY

Immediately after the elections to the legislature the leader of the majority party will be called upon by His Highness to advise and assist him in forming a Ministry.

Controversies have now been set at rest and a Ministry representing all sections of subjects has been formed.

In the schedule, His Highness acknowledges that "all power emanates from the people but it is vested in His Highness" and expresses the wish of His Highness to establish a responsible Government in the State under the aegis of a leader.

Clarifying the reservation announced in the Dusserah declaration, the notification says that the army will be under the command and control of His Highness and will be used by His Highness to maintain law and order in the State on the advice of the Cabinet.

The present strength of army and budget shall not be reduced without the consent of His Highness and the service of army are to be placed at the disposal of other States only with the advice of the Ministers.

Regarding alienations decision will be taken by His Highness in consultation with the Cabinet. The Jahagir Police Officers and Karbharis are to be appointed with the consent of His Highness who will consult the Minister concerned, while the judicial officers will be appointed by Jahagirdars with the consent of Chief Justice of the State High Court. The Jahagir revenues minus civil list and judicial police and revenue administration expenses will be under the control of Kolhapur Government for nation-building purposes.

A Public Service Commission shall be appointed by His Highness with the advice of the Ministry.

Treaties with the Indian Union and other States shall be entered into, altered or terminated by His Highness with the advice of the Ministry.

Protection of Ministries shall be on the lines of the Indian Union constitution.

An emergency will be declared by His Highness on the advice of the Ministry

MAHARAJA'S PRIVY PURSE

The privy purse of the Maharaja for the next five years will be 11 lakhs of rupees and after the lapse of five years allotment will be on the slab system. There will be three slabs of ten, seven and a half and five per cent on the nett revenue of one, two and above crores of rupees respectively.

In addition, the Civil List Reserve Fund will be maintained for keeping up the dignity of the Ruler at the rate of one lakh of rupees per year from the next financial year. All administration except those reserved by the Maharaja and subject to the constitution shall be in the hands of the Kolhapur Government and the provisions of the Kolhapur Constitution Act 1947 that are inconsistent with or repugnant to the present decisions will be deemend as amended.

Messrs, Madhavarao Bagal, Annasaheb Sreshti, Ratnappa Kumbhar and Khandekar have been nominated by the Praja Parishad to the Interim Ministry. These Ministers will be sworn-in today evening. Allocations of portfolios will be announced later. Mr. Ratnappa Kumbhar is expected to hold the portfolio of Home, while Mr. Sreshti will hold Finance. Mr. Madhavarao Bagal will be Chief Minister, it is understood.

A BEAUTIFUL unblemished complexion that invites romance is not an accident. It is the result of proper skin care.

The daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell's Vanishing Cream will protect your complexion from the ravages of sun, wind and dust. Daggett & Ramsdell's Vanishing Cream conceals skin blemishes, helps your make-up stay fresh longer and keeps your complexion young and beautiful.

Available at chemists and leading stores.

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VANISHING CREAM

FISCHER TO WRITE LENIN'S BIOGRAPHY

NEW YORK, Nov. 14, (U.P.A.): Louis Fischer, author of the books "Week With Gandhi", "Men and Politics "Gandh. and Stalin", etc., has signed a contract with Harper and Brothers, publishers, to write a biography of Lenin.

ONE OF WORLD'S CREATEST LEADERS

LONDON, November 14. (Reuter): Mr. V. K. Krishno Menon, High Commissioner for India in London, today paid his tribute to the Indian Premier:

"The physical and moral courage shown by Pandit Nehru in the conduct of public affairs during the most critical period of India's history and the blessing of one of the greatest men of our times, Mahatma Gandhi, should hold out for India a hopeful future despite of crisis through which she is passing"

Mr. Menon was speaking at a London meeting to celebrate Pandit Nehru's fifty-eighth birthday, organised by the India League, foremost political association of Indians which long campaigned in Britain for India's freedom.

It was a tribute to India's leaders, Mr. Menon added, that even in these difficult times they were paying close attention to the development of the country's economy.

Heavy Task

Mr. Julius Silverman, Member of Parliament, who presided, characterised Pandit Nehru not only as an international figure but as "one of the greatest leaders of the world and a true lover of Mankind."

Mr. Rajni Palme Dutt leading Member of the British Communist Party, associating himself with the tributes paid to Pandit Nehru, said: "He is facing as heavy a task, shouldering as heavy a burden and tackling as difficult problems as any statesman in the world".

INDIA LEAGUE'S GREETINGS

NEW YORK, November 14. (Reuter): The India League of America today cabled birthday greetings to Pandit Nehru.

The cable was signed by President J. J. Singh and Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Richard J. Walsh.

It said, "Friends of India and democracy wish you happy birthday, long life and good health. When so many fascist elements in different parts of world are trying for ascendance, India very fortunate to have uncompromising anti-Fascist at her helm. May you succeed in leading India towards democracy, independence and prosperity".

Calcutta Banks Lose Rs. 2,00,000

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15. (API): Calcutta banks have lost a total of Rs. 2,00,000 in cheque frauds during the last three months.

Cheques in transit have been increasing, and it is stated, the Calcutta police have issued warnings against these instruments being sent by unregistered post.

A gang of cheque thieves is believed to be in operation, it is stated that they get hold of cheques while in transit or from collaborators in some banks, alter the names of payees and the amount by chemical process and then cash them.

The largest amount covered by one single cheque in these frauds is about Rs. 30,000.

The police have made five arrests and have recovered materials and chemicals alleged to have been used in their frauds.

"CHRONICLE" COPIES CONFISCATED

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Nov. 12 (API.) Copies of 'Bombay Chronicle", an English daily of Bombay, were confiscated by the Government last evening on their arrival by air in Hyderabad. It is alleged the issue contained "prejudicial" matter.

Travelling To Hyderabad Restricted

CAWNPORE, Nov. 14. (A.P.I.): The District Magistrate, Cawnpore, by an order issued under Section 144 Cr. P. C. directs that no Muslim will be allowed to travel to any section in the Hyderabad State from Cawnpore unless he is in possession of a permit certifying his bonafide purpose for travel to any station in Hyderabad State.

In the case of non-Muslims if there is any case for suspicion or where the identity of the person to whom the ticket is being sold is in doubt, a certificate will be necessary.

Any person contravening the provision of this order shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a period of which may extend to six months or fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or both.

Acharya Kripalani Tenders Resignation

DISSATISFACTION AT GOVT.'s ATTITUDE

WANT OF COOPERATION FROM CENTRAL CABINET

A.I.C.C. To Discuss Issue At Today's Session

NEW DELHI Nov. 15, (A.P.I.): Acharya Kripalani tendered resignation as President of the Indian National Congress when the A.I.C.C. met to-day at the Constitution Club. He characterised his decision to resign as "irrevocable."

REASONS FOR RESIGNATION

Mr. Kripalani expressed dissatisfaction with the present relation of the Congress Executive with the Government at the Centre. How was the Congress to give its active and enlightened co-operation to Government, he asked, without the highest Executive of the Congress or its President being taken into full confidence on important matter affecting the nation.

At the suggestion of Pandit Nehru, the A.I.C.C. decided to consider the Presidential resignation and the election of a successor tomorrow (Sunday).

RESOLUTIONS MOVED

During the 5-hour session today, the A.I.C.C. adopted a resolution moved by Pandit Nehru on the fundamental policy of the Congress.

Mr. Shankerrao Deo moved the resolution on refugees. Discussions had not concluded when the House rose for the day.

Mahatma Gandhi in his address to the A.I.C.C. it is understood, supporting the stand taken up by the President, Acharya Kripalani told the Committee that either it should accept the resignation of the President or agree to his point of view.

Details Of Session

The A.I.C.C. began its session "in camera" in the Constitution Club at 3 p.m. today.

A large number of people, who had gathered outside the hall, cheered the leaders as they drove in.

The Congress President, Acharya Kripalani today asked the A.I.C.C. to relieve him of the responsibility of presidentship and to treat his decision "as irrevocable."

There was a fairly good attendance at the meeting which was closed to the press and visitors.

Mahatma Gandhi attended the meeting for over an hour and addressed the Committee. It is understood Mahatma Gandhi told the Committee that he agreed with the decision of the Congress President to resign.

Mr. Kripalani expressed dissatisfaction with the present relation of the Congress Executive with the Government at the Centre and asked how was the Congress to give to the Government its active and enlightened co-operation unless its highest Executive or "atleast its popularly chosen head is taken into full confidence on important matters that affect the nation? The need for such co-operation, he said, was recognised in theory but he found it missing in practice. It might be, he said, due to the fact that all were not united on basic policy or "it may be that this co-operation is lacking. I who happen to be the President of the organisation do not enjoy the confidence of my colleagues in the Central Cabinet. If that is so, then I should be the last person to stand in the way of what is necessary in the interests of this nation. If by eliminating myself I could make room for this co-operation between the Government and my successor, none would be happier than myself."

Mr. Kripalani also asked the A.I.C.C. to decide about the composition of the Working Committee, which, he said, was to-day overweighted with members who occupied office in the Government.

PAKISTAN POLICY CONDEMNED

Earlier in his speech, Mr. Kripalani reviewed the events in the country with particular reference to Pakistan and expressed a strong belief that the only way to avoid the ghastly tragedy of a war be-

(Continued on Page 10)

GULMARG DESERTED BY RAIDERS

Indian Patrols Enter Town

SRINAGAR, Nov. 15 (API): Spitfires of the Royal Indian Air Force, on offensive reconnaissance over the disturbed Titwal and Muzzaffarabad areas strafed enemy objectives with good results yesterday and this morning.

In the Kashmir Valley, but for mopping up operations there is not much activity to report. Indian patrols yesterday went to Gulmarg and found the town deserted by the raiders. As elsewhere in the Valley, a number of houses had been gutted and looted in the town.

There was some sniping opposition from the raiders on the Baramulla-Uri Road yesterday evening. An Indian patrol proceeding down the road shot up and burnt out a house from where the raiders seemed to be operating. Five raiders were killed. The State garrison at Mirpur was reported this morning to be still holding out against the raiders. There is no other report available from the Mirpur and Poonch areas in Jammu Province.

An officer who went up the Srinagar-Gilgit Road has now come back and reports that on November 3 and subsequent days the State forces garrison at Gilgit retreating from Gilgit found the Brijpratap post being guarded by a party of raiders. The garrison forces attacked the raiders and annihilated the party. A bridge in the area was then wrecked by the withdrawing State garrison.

SHEIKH ABDULLAH'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Sheikh Abdullah, the head of the emergency administration said in an interview to-day that the first task confronting his Government to-day was rehabilitation of the people of Kashmir who had suffered so much at the hands of the raiders.

Sheikh Abdullah added that he was proposing to issue appeals for raising funds from all over India "in fact from wherever we can get it."

The administration would concentrate its energies on getting for the people essential civil supplies which they needed so urgently.

Once these problems had been tackled—and it might be some months before this was done satisfactorily—then the other questions of agrarian reform and dealing with the Jagirs in the State would be tackled by the administration.

ADMINISTRATOR OF JUNAGADH

BOMBAY, Nov 15 (API): It is understood that Mr. S. W. Shiveshwarkar I. C. S., till recently Joint Textile Commissioner, has been appointed as Administrator of the Junagadh State.

INTER-DOMINION BOARD FORMED TO PROTECT MINORITIES

Political Parties Urged To Disaffiliate From Their Counterparts

KARACHI, Nov. 15 (A.P.I.): An Inter-Dominion Minority Board to protect the interests and rights of the minorities of India and Pakistan in as much as they are claimed to be identical was formed today with Prof. N. R. Malkani, (prominent Congress M.L.A.) as the Chairman and Sayed Faizul Hussain, Central Provinces, as the Secretary. The headquarters of the Board will be Karachi. The Board at present comprises of nine other members representing minorities in various provinces of both the Dominions.

The Board was in continuous session for four days till this evening when it took final shape and passed a number of resolutions outlining its programme and policy.

The Board resolved that political parties in one Dominion should be disaffiliated from their counterparts in the other Dominion. In pursuance of this principle the Congress and the Muslim League parties of one Dominion should have no official connection with the Congress and League parties of the other Dominion. It was decided that political parties should be formed on the basis of economic and social programmes so as to achieve economic and social democracy in their respective Dominions. Communal parties should be persuaded to amend their constitution so as to work for secular and non-communal aims and objects.

The Board recommended the formation of Coalition Ministries in Centres and in the units of the two Dominions on the basis of creed, policies and programme with real representation in all spheres of administration for important minorities fully guaranteed.

RESOLUTIONS

The following is the full resume of the resolutions passed:—

Income yielding properties should be insured against communal riots by the respective Governments in both the Dominions and all sufferers from communal riots should in future be adequately compensated for the loss of life, limb or property.

All refugees and evacuees in India and Pakistan should be reinstated and rehabilitated in their original homes on the strength of the guarantee of both the Dominion Governments and conditions be created so as to discourage further exodus from one Dominion to the other. That for some time to come no restrictions be imposed on the free movement of persons between the two Dominions.

To mitigate the hardships and miseries of refugees the two Governments should afford them every possible relief and permanently settle those who have no desire to return to their original homes.

By another resolution the Board resolved that property left by refugees and evacuees in the provinces of their birth should be held in trust by the Government of each Dominion until finally disposed of by owners, by way of lease sale or exchange.

Yet another resolution stated: "Religious places of worship, shrines and charitable properties should be protected against desecration and encroachment and held in trust by the Governments or by trustees having authorised. Any damage caused to such properties should be compensated for and the properties repaired at Government expense.

The last resolution reads: Independent and impartial inquiries should be instituted in each Dominion by respective Governments so as to ascertain loss of life and property in the recent disturbances and also to recommend measures for the relief, rehabilitation and compensation of sufferers and their dependents."

DANGERS OF COMMUNAL ORGANISATIONS

Mahatma's Plea At A.I.C.C. For Mobilising Public Opinion

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15, (API): In the course of his address to the A.I.C.C. today Mahatma Gandhi dealt with the national traditions and principles of the Congress and said that the duty of every Congressman was to do everything in his power to apply them to the present situation. The Congress was the servant of the whole country and all communities. No Muslim in the Indian Union should feel his life unsafe. All those Muslims who had left India under coercion should be brought back.

Indian Union had to do the right thing irrespective of the policy Pakistan adopted. He assured them that if they did their duty Pakistan would find itself obliged to follow suit. Mahatma Gandhi also dealt with communal organisations and their dangerous creed and practice. The proper answer to these organisations, he declared, was the creation of a powerful public opinion by the Congress which would render them ineffective.

He then dealt with controls and expressed his emphatic opinion that they should be abolished if people were to be saved from the grave vices to which controls lead.

Govt. Of India Loan Closed

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15, (A.P.I.): A Press Communique from the Ministry of Finance says:—Subscriptions to the 2-3/4 per cent loan 1962 having amounted to, approximately Rs. 40 crores, including the amount taken up by Government, the loan was closed at 12-15 p.m. today.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH.

NEW YORK, Nov 15.

Previous Closing	33.57
Today's Opening	33.56
Difference	—1
Today's Closing	33.66
Difference	+9

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Nov. 15.

	Rs.	As.
Cotton Jarila Jan	471	0
Cotton Jarila March	474	4
Silver Bullion	157	12
Gold Forward	103	12
Sovereign	59	8

Late News

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15 (API): The first Indian officer to attain the rank of Air Vice-Marshal in the Royal Indian Air Force is Air Commodore Mukerjee, whose promotion has today been announced by Air Headquarters, India.

Group Captain Mehr Singh has been promoted to the rank of Air Commodore.

WASHINGTON, Nov 15 (Reuter): President Truman has decided to submit the long-range Marshall plan to Europe to the special session of Congress opening on Monday and not to confine that session as originally planned, to a consideration of interim relief aid to France, Australia and Italy for this winter.

The President has now decided to send two special messages to the session.

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 15 (Reuter): The United States made a vigorous plea for a Round Table Conference between India and South Africa when the subject of the treatment of Indians came up before the United Nations Political Committee here tonight.

FLUSHING MEADOWS, New York, Nov. 15 (Reuter): The United Nations General Assembly approved today its next session in Europe, providing that the Assembly later approved by a two-thirds majority the extra cost involved.

Voting was 32 for, 17 against and five abstentions.

Acharya Kripalani Tenders Resignation

(Continued from Page 9)

tween India and Pakistan was to make India strong. He condemned the policy of Pakistan which, he asserted, "with its creed of Islamic exclusiveness, its cult of communal hatred and its practice of terrorism and treachery is an exact replica of German Nazis."

Mr. Kripalani further asked the A.I.C.C. to give a clear directive to the Working Committee on the question of Congress organisation in Pakistan. Personally he felt that the indefinite continuance of the Congress Party in Pakistan and of the Muslim League party in India "is illogical, inconsistent and fraught with complexities."

Mr. Kripalani said: "Looking back over the ghastly tragedy of the last two months, I have no doubt that we would have been wise if before agreeing to partition we had made Mr. Jinnah face the logical consequences of his theory of two-nations. We did not and do not believe in this pernicious theory and yet by accepting the June 3rd plan, we were more or less driven to adopt it as the basis of partition. However, my purpose in inviting your attention to this tragedy is not to discuss the past but to seek light for the future so that we may face it with one mind and with a clear conception of the issues at stake.

Those of our Muslim countrymen and they formed the overwhelming majority of the Muslim community, who misguided by the League leadership helped in the establishment of Pakistan assure us to-day that they no more believe in the two-nation theory. They are as vehement in their loyalty to the Indian Union as they were for the division of the country. Although we welcome these verbal expressions of loyalty, it is only by their deeds that this loyalty can be tested. Nor is repentance in itself sufficient to wipe out the evil consequences of the mischief already perpetrated.

"The last few months experience should teach us that it is easy to divide the country but not so easy to divide the peace of the country. In spite of the national and non-communal basis of our State we cannot ignore the fact that whatever is done in Pakistan has its inevitable repercussion in India. We should, therefore, frankly tell the League-minded Muslims that though we Congressmen and our Governments are determined to protect them, we cannot do so merely on the strength of our Police and Army. A democracy cannot put down the common man by sheer force of arms. The safety of the Muslims must come from their Hindu neighbours who form a majority of the population and from whom the majority in the ranks of the Police and the Army must come. These will not be active in affording this protection unless they know that their co-religionists in Pakistan are getting a fair deal.

DUTY OF MUSLIMS IN INDIA

If that is so, the Muslim community must organise itself to bring pressure on Pakistan to do justice to its minorities. This is the only way in which it can show its loyalty to the Indian Union at this critical juncture. If the Muslim community fails in this effort it must be ready to help the Indian Union to adopt whatever pressure international practice prescribes to settle disputes between two independent States.

It is no good shutting ones eyes to facts. We must face them boldly and make up our minds as to what we must do if we wish to preserve the freedom we have won after years of suffering and sacrifice. The issue at stake is the very existence of our State. It is time we realised that the politics of the Muslim League and the principles which govern its policy in Pakistan are the very negation of all that the Congress had stood for and one which we seek to build our own State in India. We believe in a secular democratic state and, whatever the provocation and whatever measures we may be obliged to adopt to safeguard its security, we cannot think in terms of a communal State. The League, on the other hand, with its creed of Islamic exclusiveness, its cult of communal hatred and its practice of terrorism and treachery is an exact replica of the German Nazis. The more we appease its appetite the more it will devour till, like the Nazis in Europe, it will become a menace to the peace of Asia. If we do not take a firm stand to-day and prepare against this menace, we shall, like Chamberlain's England, rue our folly.

"I do not suggest that we should declare war on Pakistan. Far from it. On the contrary, I hope and pray that such an unhappy contingency will never arise. But I do believe that the only way to avoid the ghastly tragedy of a man between India and Pakistan is to make India strong. There are many sanctions, economic and other, short of war, which we can use to help Pakistan see that friendly and amicable relations with India are to the mutual advantage of both countries. Fear of the consequences of one's folly is a salutary factor in enforcing international, if not also individual, morality.

SINK PETTY DIFFERENCES

Our first and foremost duty today therefore is to sink all our petty inter-group or personal differences in one herculean effort to build up a powerful state which will be a bulwark of peace. I am a believer in non-violence, but I understand the logic of violence. Our state, like every other State, maintains an Army and must use it when occasion demands it.

Weakness, hold, is a crime. If we lack the supreme courage of non-violence and the will to follow the Gandhian way, let us at least have the common courage of disciplined violence. We have enough of resources and more than enough of man-power. All we need is organisation and drive to train and equip our men so that every city, every town, and every village should have a disciplined citizen-army, which will be an instrument of service in peace and a guarantee of security in war.

"As far as I know the popular mind, the people are only too anxious to co-operate with the Government in such an organisation. I dare say the Government is aware of the urgency of the situation and is perhaps planning such a drive, but so far there has been little evidence of it, with the result that the people, instead of being inspired with enthusiasm and confidence are daily becoming restive and critical and looking to communal organisations for a lead in this matter. After all, in politics we must not only do the right thing but also appear to be doing so.

The people must also realise that a nation's strength is to be measured not by the size of its Armies but by the ability of the common citizen to rise to the occasion. A State can cope with an external menace only if it can count on the disciplined loyalty of its people. No state can be strong where the people are prone at the slightest provocation to take the law into their hands. Whatever the provocations, the kind of lawlessness that recently disfigured the face of Delhi was the greatest disservice that our people could have done to the State. Apart from the moral degradation involved in lynching innocent men and women for the crimes of their co-religionists elsewhere, such anarchy is the very negation of the conditions necessary for protecting our new-found freedom. If the people have a grievance they must look to the Government to take the necessary steps and if the Government of the day is not willing or able to do so, they can demand a change in the Government. But they have no right to deprive others of the elementary rights of citizenship for no other crime than that of belonging to a different religion.

"Even a criminal in a civilized state has a right to live, unless the State, after a fair trial deprives him of it. It is degrading and barbaric of us to assume that a Muslim because he is a Muslim is unworthy to be a citizen of this State. All that we can demand is that those Muslims whose past record or present behaviour makes their loyalty to the State suspect should not be trusted with responsible positions in the Services, in the interest of the safety of the State. But in no case can the people arrogate to themselves functions which properly belong to the Government. Thereby they will only weaken the State and wreck the very foundations of a stable and civilized existence.

INDO-PAKISTAN DIFFERENCES

There are at present two sources of friction between India and Pakistan which, unless eliminated or wisely controlled, in time may develop into major conflicts or war. One relates to the problem of the minorities, the other to Kashmir, Hyderabad, and Junagadh. In relation to both these problems it is desirable that our leaders in the Government should take the A.I.C.C. into confidence and tell us what the present position is and what the Government's future stand is likely to be. On both these issues the nation is deeply agitated and Congressmen ought to know enough of the Government's policy to be able to explain and justify it to the people.

We cannot absolve ourselves of our responsibility towards the minorities in Pakistan. They were part of our nation as much as we are. They suffered and fought as our comrades in the struggle for freedom. They believed as fervently in the Congress ideal of a united India as we did. It is not they but we who voted for the acceptance of the June 3rd plan which has deprived them of the fruits of freedom and placed them at the mercy of a party in whose ideals they did not believe. And yet as loyal Congressmen they accepted our decision in good faith, believing that it was for the good of India as a whole. They believed in our assurance that their rights in Pakistan would be adequately safeguarded. How then can we disown responsibility towards them today? How can we allow them to be treated as worse than pariahs in Pakistan? How dare we deny or grudge them shelter when they come to us fleeing from terror worse than death? You have then to lay down a policy for all our provinces to follow. With intelligent planning and proper coordination we should be able to absorb in our economy a few million people. It may take time to do so, but the task should not be beyond our resources.

"What, however, is exasperating is not the nature of the task but the fact that in this, as in several other matters, we do not know where we stand. We seem to be living from hand to mouth and have left the initiative in the hands of Pakistan. We ought to have anticipated the contingency of a transfer of populations being forced on us and should have provided for it in the June 3rd agreement. As it is, we have been obliged to accept it with regard to the Punjab. Although Sind, Baluchistan and the Frontier are not included in the arrangement, we are faced with the fact of a daily exodus of Hindus from these provinces.

Fortunately, the situation in Bengal is comparatively better but he would be a rash prophet who said that a similar contingency would not arise there. Are we going to let the initiative in this matter to rest with Pakistan so that whenever it suits its Government it hounds the minorities out of its land and forces us to maintain refugee camps in perpetuity? How long are the minorities in each Dominion to look for protection and shelter to the Government of the other Dominion?

"The situation is illogical and intolerable. We must finally make up our minds whether the Government of Pakistan can be trusted to look after the minorities. If we are convinced that it cannot, then the sooner we take them over and allow such Muslims as wish to migrate to Pakistan to do so, the better it is in the interest of both Governments. If on the other hand we feel reasonably confident that the Pakistan Government is sincere in its profession to guarantee equal rights to the minorities, then we must, by mutual agreement, fix a time limit within which citizenship will be freely inter-changeable.

We must then relax Central and Provincial regulations, if any, about service and settlement in particular areas of the Indian Union for those coming from Pakistan. After the expiry of a fixed date, the protection of minorities will be the exclusive concern of the State whose citizenship they have voluntarily chosen to accept. Some such arrangement is

(Continued on Page 16)

Britain Not To Be Responsible For Partition

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPA): It was learned that Sir James Balfour, on a visit to Secretary Marshall early today, left a Note outlining British policy on Palestine which made it clear Britain would not be responsible for partition of Palestine.

It is said that the Note further informed Marshall that British troops, during the evacuation, would only be responsible for areas where they were located. It is believed that August 1 was the date set for evacuation, as it was physically impossible for the British Army to get their stores and material out of Palestine before then.

Balfour refused to comment and a British Embassy spokesman said he believed that it was only a visit and he did not consider it important.

Counsel For U. Saw Appliess For Further Adjournment

RANGOON, Nov. 15, (Reuter): Counsel for U. Saw, the former Burmese premier who with eight others is facing a charge of conspiring to murder seven Burmese ministers last July has applied to the Tribunal here for a further adjournment of the trial, due to be resumed on Monday, it was officially announced today. The reason for the application as said to be the delay in the arrival from London of Mr. Derek Curtis-Bennett to appear on behalf of U. Saw. It was reported earlier that U. Saw had failed to raise funds to engage Mr. Curtis-Bennett but it was learned today that counsel's fee has now been sent to London.

The Advocate-General, U. Tun Byu, declined to comment on the possibility of a further adjournment of the trial but said he thought the proceedings would be finished by the end of December.

Jinnah's Secretary Rearrested

SRINAGAR, Nov. 15 (A.P.I.): Mr. K. H. Khurshed, Mr. Jinnah's personal secretary was rearrested by the Emergency Administration yesterday under the Defence of Kashmir Rules (which are the same as the former Defence of India Rules.)

It is alleged that Mr. Khurshed was found indulging in activities prejudicial to the welfare of the State.

It will be recalled that Mr. Khurshed was arrested sometime ago for violation of the curfew, but was let off with a fine of one rupee.

Since then, he has been in Srinagar waiting to get back to join duty at Karachi.

RUSSO-FINNISH DEFENCE PACT

HELSINKI, Nov. 14 (Reuter). Soviet Russia and Finland concluded a mutual defence pact during the recent visit to Moscow of the Finland Government deoegation, according to circles here close to the Government.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15 (API.) The death occurred in Calcutta yesterday of Mr. B N. V. Gasper, who has been Consul for Portugal since 1941. The funeral took place this morning.

Afghan Diplomatic Mission Arrives In Karachi

Special Envoy To Negotiate "Friendly Pact" With Pakistan

KARACHI, Nov. 15 (A.P.I.): A diplomatic mission from Afghanistan to Pakistan led by Sardar Najeebullah Khan, Minister Extraordinary, Special Ambassador and Special Envoy of King Zahir Shah, arrived in Karachi from Kabul last evening.

Sardar Najeebullah Khan, who is also the Minister for Education in the Afghanistan Government, said "the Afghanistan Government has deputed me to discuss matters relating to the establishment of diplomatic and *friendly relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan."*

It is learnt that Sardar Najeebullah Khan, will discuss an agreement between Pakistan and Afghanistan on commerce, trade and an aviation link between Kabul and Karachi and also negotiate a 'friendly pact' between the two countries.

Afghanistan's special envoy will meet the Governor-General of Pakistan and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pakistan, shortly.

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Kartik Shud 4, 2004.
Muslim: Mohurrum 2, 1367.
Parsi: Khordad 14, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-47 a.m. Sunset: 6-00 p.m.
Hightide: 02-07, 13-53. Lowtide: 08-06, 19-36.
STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING: Wednesday, (Nov. 19), 2-30 p.m. (B. T.).

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: Half-yearly meeting today, at 10 a.m. at Podar College Hall, Matunga.

RASHTRA BHASHA SAMMELAN: Inaugural function of Rashtra Bhasha classes today, at Bai Kabibai High School, Bora Bazar Street, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

ARYA SAMAJ, BOMBAY: Public meeting at Arya Samaj, Kakadwadi, today, at 7 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Special Public Meeting to celebrate the Anniversary of the Lodge, today, at 6-15, at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

BOMBAY BRANCH CENTRAL COMMITTEE (A. I. W. C.): The Bombay Branch Conference of the All-India Women's Conference today, at 3 p.m., at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4. Shmti Sucheta Kripalani, will preside.

HINDI PATRAKAR SANGH: Urgent Meeting today, at 5 p.m., at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Babulnath Temple, to consider the situation arising due to the resignations tendered by the whole editorial Staff of Viswamitra.

SKANTHA SHASHTI MAHOTSAVAM: Today, 9 a.m., Laksharchana; 6 p.m., Upanyasam by Shri K. Ramaswamy Iyer; 8-30 p.m., Thirupugal Bhajan by Sadu Shri Murugadas.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: P. L. Oza will deliver a lecture on "Planets how, when and whom they affect", at 4 p.m. and Mr. D. C. Amin on "Future of Kashmir", at 5 p.m., today, at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES: Swami Sambhuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall today at 9 a.m. (N. S. T.). The Swami will also conduct a class on Gospel of Sri Ramakrisnna at the above Hall, at 5-30 p.m

COLABA COSMOPOLITAN CLUB: The Colaba Cosmopolitan Club will celebrate its Anniversary today (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. Sit. D. K. Kunte, Parliamentary Secretary to the Government of Bombay will preside.

HINDU STUDENTS FEDERATION: Mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay today, at 5 p.m., at Choupaty

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Meeting of the Parents, Teachers and Bombay and Suburban Balkan-ji-Bari Workers, in connection with Shri Gijubhai Anniversary celebrations, under the auspices of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari and the Adarsh Bal Mandir, today, at 9-30 a.m., at the Laxmi Nagar, Pavilion Hall 10th Road, Khar.

THE NATIVE SHARE & STOCK BROKERS' CLERKS' ASSOCIATION: The Native Share & Stock Brokers' Clerks' Association has sent the following birthday greetings to the First Prime Minister of Independent India. The Hon'ble Sjt Jawaharlalji Nehru:—

"Bombay Share Bazar Clerks' Association wish you many many happy returns of the day and request establishment Socialistic Regime and eradication price increase, curruption, influence and inflation."

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: Booking of private telegrams to Amritsar has been resumed now.

CORPORATION MEETING: Monday, (Nov 17), 3 p.m. (B. T.)

Children's Fair

It has been decided by the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari to organise a Children's Fair as a part of the Gijubhai Anniversary Celebrations, at the Madhu Park, Khar, on Sunday, 23rd November, afternoon. An 'Anand Bazar' a Variety Programme of Songs and Stories, and Games for Children will be arranged on the occasion. There will also be Stalls for Children's books magazines, toys and other useful things. Those interested may kindly see personally or communicate immediately with Mr. Prabhubhai Upadhyaya, President, Khar Balkan-ji-Bari, Adarsh Bal Mandir, Linking Road Khar—Bombay 21.

THE GREAT ROYAL
CIRCUS

Near Dadar Fire Brigade
Today Matinee at 5 p. m.
Daily 2 Shows, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
SWALLOWING LIVING FISHES and TAKING THEM OUT ALIVE
MOTOR CYCLE JUMP WITH SIDE-CAR
FLYING TRAPEZE ACT.
TIGERS, LIONS, HORSES, ELEPHANTS.
Prop: Prof. S. G. WALAWALKAR and Prof. N. M. WALAWALKAR

Emergency Students' Armed Militia?

BOMBAY, Nov. 15 (A.P.I.): The Working Committee of the All-India Students' Federation which met in Bombay recently passed aresolution warning the students "about the menace of reactionary offensive launched after August 15 by communalists and vested interests.

In another resolution the Committee urged the Central Government to raise an emergency students' armed militia all over the country to assist the Government in maintaining peace.

The Working Committee also decided to observe the first week of December as an All India "Aid Punjab Week".

The resolution on Pakistan appealed to the decomratic youth and students of Pakistan to "defeat the reactionaries who want to provoke conflict between India and Pakistan."

The meeting also supported the action of India Government in sending help to defend Kashmir and greeted Sheikh Abdullah and the people of Kashmir who "unitedly rose to defend the Motherland."

Fr. Ambassador To India

PARIS, Nov. 15 (Reuter): The recent appointment df M. Daniel Levy as Ambassador to India became official today with he publication of a decree naming him to the post in the "Journal Official," the equivalent of the official gazette.

SOVIET PROGRESS IN DEATH RAY RESEARCH

ANKARA, Nov. 13. (U. P. A.): It has been reported that a Soviet research station atop 8,000-foot Mount Alagoz, near Biblical Mount Ararat, has made some progress in a search for a death-ray.

It is believed that Russian leaders view the discovery more important than completion of the atom bomb.

A scientific mission headed by Prof. Arkelyan, a member of the Soviet Armenia Academy of Sciences, has built a special mountain-peak laboratory to carry out experiments, and it is rumoured that certain successes, like the alleged flying saucers, have been achieved But no reports state that the new war weapon has been developed as yet.

Akrelyan reportedly, addressed the Soviet Congress of Scientists, recently, on the results of the experiments, but the address was confidential. Special roads have been built up Mount Alagoz on the Russo-Turk frontier.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 15, (API): The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during 24 hours from 1st Nov. 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 8 hours (IST) on 15th Nov. 1947:—

Ahmedabad nil, Ahmednagar 86 60 0 0.1 minus 0.6, Allahabad 83 59 0 0 minus 0.2, Bangalore 81 59 0 0 minus 2.1, Baroda 93 56 0 0 minus 0.6 Belgaum 83 60 0 0.3 minus 1.0, Benares 85 59 0 0 minus 0.2, Bhuj 91 65 0 0 0, BOMBAY 85 75 0 0 minus 0.5, Calcutta 90 66 0 0 0 minus 0.7, Cawnpore 84 54 0 0 minus 0.3, Cherrapunji 72 57 0 0 minus 2.1, Colombo 88 71 0 2.4 minus 6.0, Cuttack 87 63 0 0 minus 1.1, Darjiling 59 45 0 0 minus 0.5, Delhi 83 56 0 0 0, Gulbarga 86 60 0 0.5 minus 0.3, Hyderabad (Dn), 85 57 0 0 minus 0.9 Karachi 83 71 0 0 minus 0.1, Lahore 84 54 0 0 0 Madras 88 68 0 0 minus 7.6, Mahabaleshwar 77 59 0.6 minus 0.3 Mangalore 86 74 0 0 minus 2.2, Marmagao 83 73 0 0 minus 1.1 Nagpur 86 56 0 0 —, Patna 85 63 0 0 minus 0.2, Poona 90 63 0 0.3 minus 0.6 Rajkot 93 62 0 0 minus 0.1 Ranchi 77 56 0 2.4 plus 2.0 Shillong 69 48 0 0 minus 1.2, Sholapur 83 61 0 0.1 minus 0.8, Surat 96 68 0 0 minus 0.2.

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Nov 15, (API): Following is the weather summary for Saturday, 15th Nov

A western disturbance is causing clouding in Kashmir. Except for isolated light showers in Malabar, dry weather has continued.

Night temperatures have been appreciably below normal in Orissa, the central parts of the country, the East Deccan and South-East Madras.

Forecast until the 16th evening:—Scattered showers will occur in Kashmir and South Malabar. Isolated dust or thunderstorms are also possible in the North-West Frontier Province.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Reminiscences Of Stage And Screen

By "SARDI"

LESLIE HOWARD

The reissue of M.G.M.'s "Gone With the Wind", revives memories of the late LESLIE HOWARD, whose death in a plane crash deprived the film world of one of its most intelligent players.

One cannot connect anything romantic with a bank, yet it was as a bank clerk that Howard, who later came to be looked upon as one of the screen's greatest lovers, started life prior to World War I, on the outbreak of which he joined up and served his country till 1917, when he was invalided out.

On getting his ticket, Howard turned to the stage, taking a small part, on tour, in the Hartley Manners play, PEG O'MY HEART, in the talkie version of which many of you doubtless share my memories of MARION DAVIES as Peg, the little Irish orphan whose guardian, played by ONSLOW STEVENS, falls in love with his charge and thus brings the whimsical little comedy to a happy conclusion.

IN "THE GREEN HAT"

To get back to Howard, it was in Sir Arthur, Pinero's FREAKS that he made his London debut when we of the present generation were either unborn or in our cradles. However, those of you whose memories of the English stage go back to the twenties might recall seeing Howard in MICHAEL ARLEN'S sensational "The Green Hat", in which the heroine, Iris March, to save her brother's illusions about his syphilitic friend Boy Fenwick, declares that the latter committed suicide on his wedding night, not out of shame, but "for purity"! This story that made its Armenian author's name and fortune, has twice been brought to the screen.

In the silent version, called A WOMAN OF AFFAIRS, GARBO played Iris and FAIRBANKS JR. was the brother, while in the talkie, CONSTANCE BENNETT and HUGH WILLIAMS took on the roles of the "Mad Marches." Though the theme is no longer sensational, I feel that it would serve as an excellent vehicle for Bette Davis.

EARLIER FILMS

In addition to "The Green Hat", Howard played before the footlights in Galsworthy's ESCAPE in the screen version of which SIR GERALD DU MAURIER and EDNA BEST appeared in the early thirties. Then followed HER CARD BOARD LOVER and finally the part of Tom Prior, the drunkard, in Sutton Vane's OUTWARD BOUND, of which I wrote only a fortnight ago. So I shall not cover the old ground again, except to say that the screen adaptatoin of this play marked the film debut of Howard who played in it his original stage role, in company with Fairbanks Jr. and HELEN CHANDLER as the 'halfways', BERYL MERCER as the charwoman, actually Tom Prior's mother, and ALISON SKIPWORTH as Mrs. Clivedon-Banks, the society snob.

In A FREE SOUL, Howard had a wishy-washy role opposite NORMA SHEARER. How many of you recall the rugged CLARK GABLE, then at the foot of the ladder of film fame, playing his first big menace role in the picture which, if I am not mistaken, won for LIONEL BARRYMORE that year's Academy Award for his performance of the heroine's drunken father? FIVE AND TEN opposite MARION DAVIES and NEVER THE TWAIN SHALL MEET, did little to enhance Howard's screen reputation. Later, with DEVOTION opposite ANN HARDING, and again with her and with MYRNA LOY in A WOMAN IN HIS HOUSE, an adaptation of the stage hit. "The Animal Kingdom", he came into his own.

OPPOSITE BETTE DAVIS

Once started, Leslie Howard starred in film after film. I shall here recall only those in which I feel he played outstanding roles.

First of all there was Somerset Mangham's OF HUMAN BONDAGE. The role of Philip Carey, the club-footed artiste, who permitted Mildred the cheap little cockney waitress, to ruin his career, fitted Howard like the proverbial glove. It also gave BETTIE DAVIS her first big chance as Mildred. The recent Warner version had two misfits in the roles in the persons of ELEANOR PARKER and PAUL HENRIED.

How many of you remember the famous sentimental play SECRETS and its silent screen adaptation in which NORMA TALMADGE made a big hit with EUGENE O'BRIEN? When MARY PICKFORD, "the screen's sweetheart", attempted it as a talkie, she chose Leslie Howard to play John Carlton with whom the heroine eloped against her guardians' wishes. This again, was a part in which he was ideally cast.

That's all till next week rolls around, when there will be some more memories of Leslie Howard and his film career.

NOTE

Our film reviews appear in the daily "Chronicle" every Friday (Foreign pictures) and Saturday (Indian photoplays).

RELIEF FOR SURAT HANDLOOM WEAVERS

Surplus Stocks Of Cloth Can Be Exported Now

SURAT, Nov. 15 (A.P.I.): The Government of Bombay have it is understood, allowed the export of only thirty thousand out of the 140,000 pieces of handloom and powerloom manufactured cloth now accumulated in Surat to places outside the province.

The Surat handloom and powerloom industry has had to face twice during this year the effects of large-scale accumulation of surplus stocks. It is stated that these varieties while in demand in the United Provinces and other places could not be sold in Bombay Province itself. The Government of Bombay pointing out that any export of cloth would mean reduction in the quota available to the people of Bombay Province, had appointed a committee to decide what portion of the accumulated stocks should be allowed to be exported. The Government had also appointed a committee to suggest measures of standardising production in the two industries so that the whole production could be utilised for the province.

Talks Fo Development Of Surat Port

SURAT, Nov. 15 (A.P.I.): The development of the Surat port will be the subject of discussion when Mr. M. A. Master President of the Bombay Port Development Committee visits Surat tomorrow.

Mr. Master it is learnt, will visit some adjoining villages on the Tapti banks in this connection. He will meet the Managing Committee of the Surat Chamber of Commerce.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Nov. 16.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Geet Manthan 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Siddharam Jadhav and Party 8-45 Geetgurjari 9-0 Eknath Hatiskar and Party 9-15 Sardarbai Karadgekar (Vocal) 11-0 Film Music 11-45 Vatavi-Ni-Yad 12-15 p.m. Anant Manohar Joshi (Vocal) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 P. B. Nippanikar 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Hour 4-20 Padmavati Shalgram (Vocal) 4-50 Tulsidas Krut Bhajan 5-0 Siddharam Jadhav and Party (Shahanai) 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Eknath Hatiskar and Party 6-30 Kannad Bhajan 6-45 Samant Vyas 7-0 P. B. Nippanikar 7-30 Sardarbai Karadgekar (Vocal) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Kavya Darshan 8-45 Vishwamitri 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C News Relay 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Sazsangam 5-45 p.m. Violin Par Filmi Dhun 5-55 Locals 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—8-0 p.m. Sumant Vyas 8-15 Eknath Hatiskar and Party 9-0 Padmavati Shalgram (Vocal) 10-0 Sardarbai Karadgekar (Vocal) 10-30 Anant Manohar Joshi (Vocal).

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL THE MORNING OF 17-11-47:—Dry weather

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 DAYS:—Dry weather

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Sun. Matinee at 12-45 p. m.
Ad Booking 9-30 to 12-30 and 3-30 to 6-30 p.m.
An EVERGREEN Release

Bradman Scores Hundredth Hundred

INDIA ALL OUT 326: VALUABLE 97-RUN LAST WICKET PARTNERSHIP

Australians Make 342 For 4

FROM DULEEPSINHJI, REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

SIDNEY, Nov. 15 (Reuter): At close of play to-day the Australian XI had scored 342 for 4 in reply to Indian tourists' 326. Don Bradman, who completed his hundredth century was out for 172 and Miller was bowled for 86.

A big crowd gave Don Bradman a great reception when he scored his 100th century in First Class cricket against the Indians here today.

Cuts, placed leg shots, straight hits off the back foot and many swing shots were the feature of the early part of his innings. His last 70 runs were scored at a great pace, and he hit nearly every ball with full blooded drives, pulls and cuts.

Against the medium and spin Indian bowling, not once was Australia's Captain in difficulties.

Miller played sound and attractive innings with Bradman and gave India the first taste of relentless cricket which they will meet in the test matches.

INDIA'S LAST WICKET STAND

The Indian last wicket stand helped to make the total respectable, but their score was no good enough on a perfect wicket against a strong batting team. The Indians must learn to concentrate more and not throw away wickets when in a good position.

KISHENCHAND ..... well played!

Bradman and Miller played soundly and attractively but took no risks when two wickets had fallen cheaply.

Amarnath again put Mankad on to bowl with the wind, but he was more dangerous later when bowling into the wind. Except for Mankad, the Indian bowling looked ordinary. The fielding was better. I hope the improvement continues, especially in throwing.

Nayudu bowled little, and this was a mistake. Amarnath must give him longer spells and get him in form, since spin bowling is India's main hope. As Amir Elahi's knee is giving trouble, Nayudu may be badly required.

Hamence and Harvey played soundly and steadily. India has all her work cut out to save the match.

THE PLAY

Expecting to see Don Bradman complete his hundredth hundred in first class matches more than 10,000 spectators were on the ground here today long before India continued their first innings against the Australian Eleven, which Bradman is leading.

The weather was fine and mild and the wicket easy when Kishenchand and Irani continued their unfinished partnership of 63 against the bowling of Johnston, with the new ball, and Loxton.

Irani opened the scoring with a late cut for two off Loxton and then both batsmen glanced Johnston with neatly timed strokes and Kishenchand brought up the three-hundred after the inning had lasted five and a quarter hours. Neither batsman appeared to be in the slightest trouble. Kishenchand beautifully late cut Johnston for two, only brilliant fielding by Hammence saving a boundary. Irani then reached the fence with a cover drive off Loxton.

Maintaining their steady run a minute progress Kishenchand and Irani revealed the lack of concentration and determination by the batsmen in the middle of the batting order on the opening day of this four days fixture.

A vigorous straight drive by Kishenchand hit the stumps at the bowler's end and yielded only two runs when four would have been well deserved. A similar stroke off Loxton's next over travelled at high speed to the fence. Play continued through a slight drizzle.

IRANI GIVES A CHANCE.

Once again the new ball period had been survived. At 322 a double bowling change brought on Miller and Dooland. When forty-two, Irani swung at Miller and the ball went high over the wicketkeeper's head.

Dooland and Loxton from the slips and Rogers from the boundary raced for a catch but the ball fell safely between them. It was the only semblance of a chance which Irani gave.

India's innings closed in the first ball of Dooland's next over when Irani was out leg-before wicket according to the new rule. He and Kishenchand had added 97 valuable runs in an hour and three-quarters. Kishenchand's 75 which included six fours took two and half-hours.

Sohoni and Amarnath opened the attack when the Australians commenced their innings with Rogers and Brown. Nine runs came from Sohoni's first over of poor direction including two stolen singles and four from a late cut by Brown. Brown attempted to cut Sohoni's third delivery in the next over but he was splendidly caught at first slip by Hazare with only 11 runs on the board—the same total at which India's first wicket fell. Bradman came in half an hour before lunch.

20,000 WATCH THE MATCH

The crowd had swollen to 20,000 and all stands were full. Rogers batted soundly and forcefully until with the score 31, he backed up a cover stroke by Bradman. Nayudu however gathered the ball beautifully and threw the wicket before Rogers could recover his ground. Miller joined Bradman for ten minutes before lunch when the score had been carried to 44 for the loss of two wickets. Bradman treated Amarnath's fifth over with marked respect.

Don Bradman

Bradman had made one "uppish" stroke over the gully's head before lunch, when Amarnath was swinging the ball no more than any other bowler. Sohoni had conceded 21 runs in his first three overs although he was bowling at a fair pace.

Amarnath began after lunch with a maiden over to Bradman but Miller took 11 from Sohoni's opening over including an off-drive for four, which brought up 50 in 45 minutes. Sohoni was getting pace from the pitch and some of his deliveries rose sharply, but he was erratic. Bradman twice forced Amarnath for two's off his back foot. Sohoni's eight overs cost 46 runs before, at 67, he was replaced by Mankad. Amarnath at the other end continued to peg both batsmen to their creases but after nine overs, which had cost 23 runs, he gave way to Sarwate. Scoring mainly through singles Bradman's first 30 did not include a boundary and his partnership with Miller reached 50 in 45 minutes.

100 RUNS IN 83 MINUTES

Few risks were taken by Bradman and Miller until Bradman pulled a short ball from Sarwate for four and his next boundary, a late cut off Mankad's next over brought up the 100 in 83 minutes. Miller apparently conforming to the Bradman policy showed unusual restraint. Bradman off-drove Mankad for a single to reach his 50 in 78 minutes and then a cover drive off Mankad for four was easily the best stroke of his innings to date. Nayudu replaced Sarwate at 121, but from three long hops in his first over Miller took two twos. Amarnath brought on Sohoni instead of Mankad and Bradman square cut him for four to make the partnership 100 in an hour and a quarter.

Sohoni's over cost ten runs and he was immediately replaced by Sarwate. The crowd was now estimated at over 35,000 who saw Bradman face a double leg-spin attack. Miller continued to play the minor role and Bradman, off his back foot, forced Nayudu to the long on fence. The pair put on the third 50 in half an hour.

Mankad took over from Nayudu at 156 and Bradman survived a leg-before appeal off the first ball from the new bowler. Miller square cut Sarwate for four to reach his 50 in 100 minutes but generally was helping to give Bradman the strike. Bradman went from 90 to 99 mainly by singles apart from an on drive for two off Mankad.

BRADMAN GETS 100

Amarnath gave Kishenchand the last over before tea and Bradman drove his second delivery for a single to reach his century in two and quarter hours.

During the ovation which followed Bradman scoring his hundredth century in first class cricket the Indian team joined and Amarnath went forward to shake hands. His batting was most deliberate and he has achieved an honour which is unlikely to be attained by any other Australia..

BRADMAN HITS OUT

Amarnath and Sohoni used the new ball after the 47th over which followed the tea break, but Bradman square-cut Sohoni for 4 and seemed to settle down for his double century. Miller offdrove Sohoni for 2 and brought up the 200 in two and a half hours.

India's fielding was uniformly good throughout, but Bradman began to hit out and pierce the field. Amarnath suffered in this respect and then Miller straight-drove the India captain for four, and the over cost 13 runs. When Miller late cut Hazare for four, he reached the eighties and the pair had now added 200 in two and quarter hour

INDIA (First Innings).

Mankad c Miller b Johnston	3
Sarwate c Saggers b Miller	32
Gul Mahomed c Saggers b Loxton	85
Hazare run out	38
Adhikari c Saggers b Johnston	4
Amarnath b Loxton	10
Rangnekar b Loxton	6
Kishenchand not out	75
Sohoni run out	14
Nayudu c Hammence b Dooland	3
Irani lbw b Dooland	48
Extras	13
Total	326

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 11; 2 for 81, 3 for 161; 4 for 163; 5 for 169; 6 for 177; 7 for 184; 8 for 210 and 9 for 223.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Loxton	22	3	70	3
Johnston	24	5	70	2
Dooland	15.1	0	56	2
Miller	13	0	36	1
Herbert	17	0	73	0
Hamence	2	0	6	0

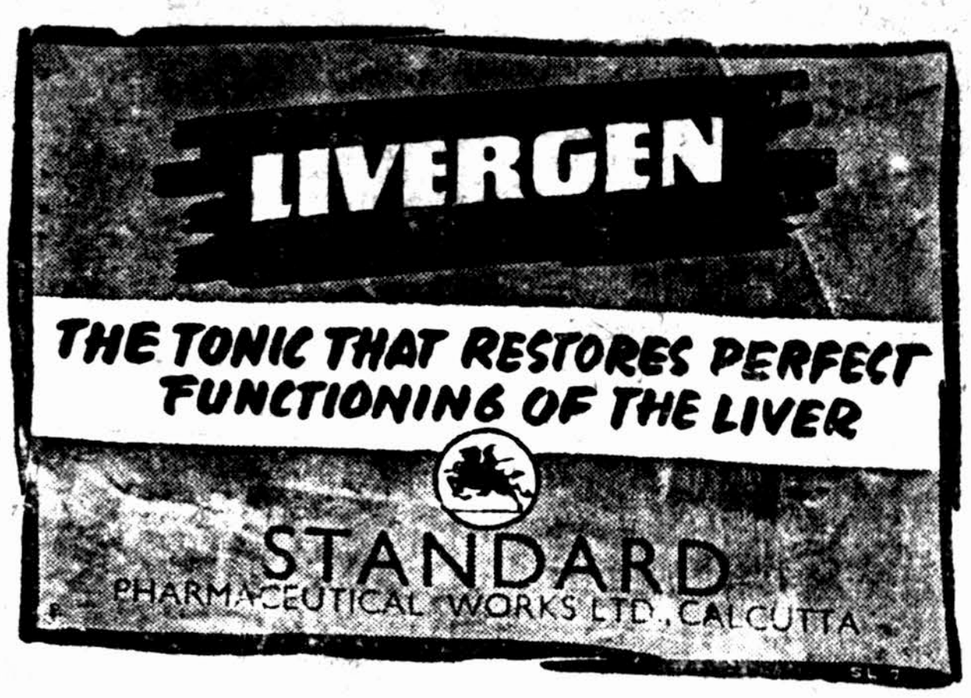
AUSTRALIA (First Innings)

Brown c Hazare, b Sohoni	8
Rogers (run out)	16
Bradman c Amarnath b Hazare	172
Miller b Mankad	86
Hamence (not out)	25
Neil Harvey (not out)	30
Extras (byes 3 legbyes 2)	5
Total (for 4 wickets)	342

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 11, 2 for 31, 3 for 283 and 4 for 287.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sohoni	12	0	83	1
Amarnath	13	1	52	0
Mankad	22	2	81	1
Sarwate	16	0	51	0
Nayudu	4	0	19	0
Kishenchand	1	0	3	0
Hazare	9	0	48	1



Ibrahim's Grand Double Century

Raiji's XI Faces Defeat

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A dour, fighting, typical unbeaten double century by Ibrahim, who carried his bat throughout his innings, enabled his side to establish a narrow first innings lead of 29 runs over Raiji's XI. He was concerned in a stand of 109 runs for the fourth wicket with S. R. Arolkar who contributed 35. This was the highest stand of the innings.

Jobanputra and Raiji claimed four and three wickets each at the cost of 87 and 104 runs respectively.

In their second venture Raiji's XI started badly by losing the first wicket with the score at 3 and the second at 24. Thereafter Amersey and Uday Merchant carried the score to 82 without being separated at the end of the day's play.

IBRAHIM'S XI (First Innings.)

K. C. Ibrahim not out	218
J. W. Anson, l.b.w. Jobanputra	23
V. Dias c Khambatta, b Jobanputra	4
D. B. Satha, c Raiji, b Jobanputra.	11
S. R. Arolkar, l.b.w b Raiji	35
K. C. Kassam, l.b.w. b Colah	23
L. B Kenny, c Raiji, b Colah	4
B. K. Garudachar, l.b.w. b Raiji.	28
S. Heptulla, c Richardson, b Mohiuddin	10
A. Abraham, c Maka, b Raiji	17
J. B. Patel, l.b.w. b Jobanputra	0
Extras	7
Total	380

FALL OF WICKETS:—1/42; 2/52; 3/71; 4/180; 5/235; 6/249; 7/297; 8/318; 9/370 and 10/380.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. A Hakim	20	3	72	0
K. B. Jobanputra	32.4	4	87	4
M. N. Raiji	40	7	104	3
Richardson	11	1	23	0
M. Mohiuddin	12	1	41	1
M. Amersey	3	1	4	0
N. H. Colah	10	1	42	2

RAIJI'S XI. (Second Innings.)

M. M. Amersey, batting	28
Maka, c Arolkar, b Heptulla	2
Colah, b Abraham	15
Uday Merchant, batting	33
The rest to bat.	
Extras	4
Total (for 2 wkts)	82

FALL OF WICKETS:—1/3 and 2/24.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Heptulla	8	0	20	1
Kassam	2	0	12	0
Abraham	5	1	22	1
Satha	3	0	11	0
Garudachar	3	0	7	0
J Patel	2	0	2	0
Arolkar	2	0	4	0

UMPIRES:—Messrs. Pradhan and Vaidya.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. FOR JHABUA

'Appeal To Ruler To Implement His Promise

RATLAM, Nov. 15 (U.P.I.): A fervent appeal to His Highness the Maharaja of Jhabua to introduce constitutional reforms in his State without any further delay, was made by Mr. Gopikrishna Vijayvargiya, President of the Central India States' Peoples' Conference and a member of the Constituent Assembly, in a statement to the "United Press of India."

Mr. Gopikrishna recalled the promise His Highness made to a deputation of Jhabua citizens and to Messrs. Hamid Ali, General Secretary of the C.I.S.P. Conference, and Dalichand Jain, a journalist, who met him, to declare satisfactory reforms by the end of September. But besides a declaration on the Dusherra Day in which it was stated that a representative Government would be set up in the State within a month, nothing practical was done till to-day.

Meanwhile, Mr. Gopikrishna added, it was stated that a rival organisation under the style of "State Congress" was being started. "This is very deplorable and undesirable and I would appeal to His Highness to withdraw his support from this new move, if he is directly or indirectly connected with it These are the days of progressive reforms and responsible Government and the Rulers should take their subjects into their confidence instead of attempting at creating a defection in their rank."

Mr. Gopikrishna concluded: "The Praja Parishad is the only representative and authorised body of the State subjects and I would request all to adhere to it."

DEMAND FOR INTERIM GOVT. IN TRIPURA

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15 (U.P.I.): Immediate removal of the Chief Minister and certain other Ministers of the Tripura State has been demanded in the course of a telegram to the Regent Maharani of the State, Pandit Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel by the joint Council of Action of the Tripura Sangha, Congress and Muslim Praja Majlis and other Associations in the State.

The telegram also demanded the establishment of an interim Government pending formation of a people's government.

TEA ASSOCIATION MOVE

In view of the alarming reports about the political disturbances in the Tripura State, the General Committee of the Tripura Tea Association has decided to take certain defence measures in all the tea gardens including the formation of defence parties. A Provisional Standing Committee of the Association was formed at Agartala with Maharajkumar Brojendra Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur as the President and Mr. Pulini Behari Gupta as Secretary.

The Association would also concentrate its efforts towards having a popular Government in the Tripura State and its accession to the Indian Union.

'ATOM-DRIVEN SUBMARINES?

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, (Reuter): United States Navy authorities envisage atom-driven submarines which might operate for a year without refuelling and travel submerged at 30 knots.

According to statement made here by Admiral William H. P. Blandy who commanded the Bikini Atom Bomb experiment fleet last year said, Navy's Bureau of ships had a special section "working steadily" on application of Atom energy to naval vessels.

JAPAN & STERLING AREAS

Interim Currency Arrangements

TOKYO, Nov 15, (Reuter): Headquarters of General Douglas MacArthur, Allied Supreme Commander in Japan, today announced the adoption of an Interim currency arrangement between the Sterling areas and Japan whereby sterling will be accepted in private trade for Japanese goods. In turn, General MacArthur's headquarters will pay sterling for goods brought from Sterling areas designated by the United Kingdom.

All sterling received and paid by General MacArthur's headquarters will be deposited in London in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Sterling balances in these accounts will be converted into United States' dollars each half year at General MacArthur's request.

Bombay Races

Battalia Claims Chief Event Like A Champion

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday

To-day, at Mahaluxmi, at the decision of the Second Day's programme, favourites and outsiders alternated. Facile victories being the order of the day, thrills lacked but punters had not much to grumble as disaster was averted.

Maharani Seetadevi Gaekwar's Battalia, five-year-old Australian mare claimed for the debut the day's chief event, the Aga Shamshuddin Plate run over seven furlongs. The outstriding performance of the mare abundantly discloses that she is a champion in making and I will not be surprised if she keeps the winning flow and prove the versatile opponent to those few top-notchers we have here at present.

Odds-on supported Riviera lost the opening event by a short head, the Idar-owned Belle d'Antibes. The favourite was trifle late in her efforts but the winner had a flier from the poor start and made every post a winning post.

Solidly supported Diniar just lasted to live in front when passing below the wire as runner-up Embarkation ran very wide at the end.

Black Page was returned the easy winner of the Second Division of the Purandhar Plate. Game Bid and Sweet Serenade the second and fourth respectively were far behind till the turn, and are bound to get their turns early.

The Judge, 3 1/2 lengths winner of the Purandhar Plate made his appearance felt a furlong from home while the favourite, Windsor Park who also made a late effort looked too small against the winner. The Judge who is in great heart at the moment should not fail to repeat.

Idar's double was recorded with the consummate easy win for the even-money favourite, Jeanne D'Arc in the concluding event. She will also repeat.

RACE RESULTS

Following are the results:—

THE LAHORE PLATE Division II —Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Idar's BELLE D'ANTIBES 8-7 Shaikh 1
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's RIVIERA 8-7 Khalil 2
Mrs. S. M. Modi's QUEEN'S CUP 8-7 Russi 3
Mr. S. Zito's INDIANA 8-7 Raut 4
All ran.
Won by short head, 2 1/2 lengths and 3 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 18 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 72. Places Rs 15 Rs 12 and Rs. 17.
Trainer: Marrable.

THE MEERUT PLATE. Division II. —Distance 1 mile.

Mr I G Gajjar's BRIOCHE 7-12 J Bhosle 1
Mr P H Vaswani's GEETA RANI 8-4 Ganesh 2
Mrs. W L Meier's ST. ETIENNE 7-13 U G Shaikh 3
Mr K S Irani's DAISY TRIPPER 9-3 Shivaji 4
Not run: Zanzavat.
Won by: 3/4 length, Shor' head, Short head.
Time: 1 minute 46 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 73. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 22 and Rs. 21.
Trainer: Aga Cumberally.

THE MEERUT PLATE. Division I. —Distance 1 mile.

Mr A H Wadia's DINIAR 9-0 Jagdish 1
Mr Nariman R Sukhia's EMBARKATION 8-10 N Dar 2
Maharani Chimnabai's GOLDEN MEMORY 8-12 Damodar 3
Mr E Reuben's GINGER LADY 8-9 Shiba 4
Not run: Court Dancer and Attaboy.
Won by: Short head, Short head, Neck.
Time: 1 minute 45 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 30 and Rs. 29
Trainer: Buckley.

THE PURANDHAR PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Mr J D Banatwalla's BLACK PAGE 8-12 Damodar 1
Mr R J Gazdar's GAME BID 8-2 Jones 2
Mr Dawoodbhai Esoufally's LADY CLEOPATRA 8-13 Taylor 3
Mr A S Tyebjee's SWEET SERENADE 9-0 Cunningham 4
All ran.
Won by: 2 lengths, 1/2 length, Head
Time: 1 minute 44 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 13 and Rs. 17
Trainer: H McQuade

THE C. H. MALONE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Maharani Chimnabai's BOOP'S FANCY 8-10 Taylor 1
Mrs. K M Modi's DRAGON SEED 8-8 Jones 2
Maharaja of Kashmir's DEV KUMAR 8-4 C Hughes 3
Khan Saheb S Rashid Ahmed's COMET 9-0 Kheemsingh 4
All ran
Won by: 2 lengths, 4 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 43 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 12
Trainer: J. Thompson.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDDIN PLATE —Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharani Seetadevi Gaekwar of Baroda's BATTALIA 7-9 P Khade 1
Mr F J Collins' AMBUSH 8-8 Cunningham 2
Mrs. S Basherali's MONEL 8-12 Jones 3
Mr W W Egerton's NEAR IMAGE 8-5 West 4
Not run: Flotilla.
Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 29 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 80. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 75 and Rs. 54
Trainer: Maj. Jadhav.

THE PURANDHAR PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Mrs. Fatma M. Javeri and S. Bundali's THE JUDGE 9-0 Mullsingh 1
Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR PARK 8-0 Jagdish 2
Messrs V G and G M Pittie's SAITA 8-13 Khalil B 3
Mr Diamond's D. DAY 9-0 Uttamsingh 4
All ran.
Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 44 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 93. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17.
Trainer Tajuddin.

THE LAHORE PLATE. Division I. —Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Idar's JEANNE D'ARC 8-7 West 1
Maharani Seetadevi Gaekwar of Baroda's ROYAL BLESSINGS 8-7 Khalil B 2
Mr Ahmed M Khairaz's HER EXCELLENCY 8-7 Jones 3
Rao Saheb D K Parker's KESAR GIRL 8-7 P Khade 4
Not run: Crepe de Chine and Royal Flower.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 19. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 14 and Rs 23.
Trainer: Marrable

7,000,000 Refugees Cross Indo-Pakistan Border

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15.

OVER SEVEN MILLION REFUGEES CROSSED THE INDO-PAKISTAN BORDER IN BOTH DIRECTIONS UPTO NOVEMBER 6, 1947.

OF THIS A LITTLE OVER 3 MILLION CONSISTED OF NON-MUSLIMS WHO WERE BROUGHT OVER TO INDIA FROM WEST PUNJAB, THE N.-W.F.P., SIND AND BALUCHISTAN. EVERY NERVE IS BEING STRAINED TO COMPLETE THE EVACUATION OF THE REMAINING ONE MILLION NON-MUSLIMS FROM WEST PUNJAB AND THE N.-W.F.P., BY THE MIDDLE OF DECEMBER.

DURING THE SAME PERIOD 4,400,000 MUSLIMS WERE EVACUATED TO PAKISTAN FROM EAST PUNJAB AND DELHI.

ON AN AVERAGE MORE THAN HALF A LAKH OF NON-MUSLIMS WERE BROUGHT TO SAFETY EVERY DAY BY USING ALL AVAILABLE MEANS OF TRANSPORT—TRAINS, MOTOR LORRIES, AIRCRAFT, SHIPS AND ON FOOT.

London Olympiad To Invite Pakistan

KARACHI, Nov. 15, (A. P. I.): Acceptances for the 1948 Olympiad have reached the record figure of 51 and Pakistan it is likely will be the 52nd country to be invited to take part in the Olympiad in London in the mid-June next year, according to information received here from Mr. Ahmed E. B Jaffer President All ~~Pakistan Olympic~~ Association, from Geneva (Switzerland)

The list of provisional entrants shows that about 6,000 competitors will take part in 17 different sports.

Senior League Hockey

Tatas Draw With Times

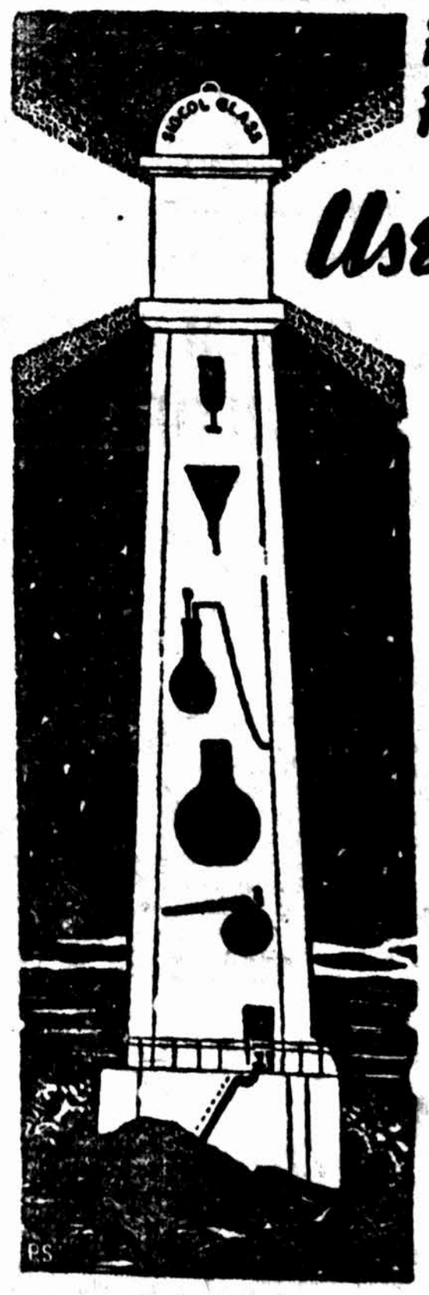
BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tata Sports Club, playing for the first year in Senior Hockey League were concerned in a drawn game this evening, sharing four goals and two points with Times of India Sports Club. Correa scored the first and the fourth goals of the match, the last barely seconds before the final whistle. L. D'Souza scored both the goals for the Tatas

The Teams:—

TATAS:—D. D'Costa; R S. Gentle and D. Diago; L. M. Fernandes, G. Perreira and N Athaide; F. Almeida, B. Menezes, L. D'Souza, F. Chong and Prondfoot.

TIMES:—A. Gibson; A. Roberts and P. Fernandes; H D'Souza, A. Vaz and L. D'Souza; A. Mendes. J. Vaz L. Braganza, F. Correa and M Richards.



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City Markets

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 15.

The local Bullion Market was quietly steady with restricted business. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 157|4|- and declined at Rs. 156|14. At this level there was some buying and the price improved at Rs. 157|6. Ready Silver was quoted also at Rs. 157|6.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 103,5 and after declining at Rs. 103|4 advanced at Rs. 103|12. Thereafter the market steadied at Rs. 103|10. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 104.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Nov. 15.

The local cotton market remained entirely closed today as a mark of respect to Mr. S. P. Chard, General Manager in Bombay, of Volkart Bros.

THE INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov. 15.

Tata Ordinary 355 Tata Deferred 1730 Indian Iron 33 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 26 Bombay Dyeing 1060 Central India 297/8 Gokak 320 Kohinoor 565 Simplex 236/8 Swadeshi 585 Tata Power 1755 Associated Cement 156/8 Belapur 298/12 Bombay Burma (Old) 495 Scindia 34/2 Central Bank 86/4 New India 70 Tata 2nd Pref. 152/8.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 14.

December	33.38
January	33.19 nominal
March	33.57
May	33.43
July	32.55
October	30.12 bid
December	29.70 nominal
March	29.47 nominal
Middling Spot	33.98

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Nov. 14.

December	33.39
March	33.56
May	33.47
July	32.56
October	30.10 bid
Middling Spot	32.95
Hirabai Javeri (Ambika)	4-35 Vatsala

LONDON BULLION

London, Nov. 14.

Silver Spot	45 d.
Forward	44.4/3 d.
Gold	£8/12/3

LONDON, WHEAT

London, Nov 14.

Australian Wheat (bulk)
F. O. B. 125/6 Dec/Jany quoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 14.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	37
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	106-1/2
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	103-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	113-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p c	115-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	10-11/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (Lond Reg.)	112-1/2
National Bank of India	20.1/2

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 7,327

NEW YORK COTTON SILVER

New York, Nov 14.

U. S. price of foreign Silver 74-5/8 cents

STOCK-MARKET BEWILDERED

Sequel To Resignation Of Chancellor Of Exchequer

LONDON, Nov. 14, (Reuter): The resignation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer bewildered dealers in the Stock-Markets and at the outset they were reluctant to make prices. A sharp precautionary marking down took place particularly among gilt edged stocks with losses upto three points.

Leading industrials also suffered but there was no selling pressure Subsequently there was an attempt at a revival but this was shortlived and the arrival of small speculative selling of giltedged saw this section closing around the lowest of the day, with consol and treasury two and halves both two and three-quarters lower at 37

The trend in oils was dull although only minor alterations were recorded.

Foreign Bonds remained quietly steady.

65 Die Of Cholera In Egypt In 24-Hours

CAIRO, Nov 14 (Reuter) In the past 24 hours 65 people died from cholera in Egypt and 105 new cases were reported. a Health Ministry communique stated tonight. g

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Food Ships Held Up In City Docks

5,000 Labourers Down Tools Demanding Abolition Of System Of "Exploiting Middlemen"

BOMBAY, Saturday

With 5,000 dock labourers downing tools to-day, stevedoring activity in the Bombay Docks, is almost paralysed.

Abiding by the decision of their Union which was announced last night 3,500 registered and unregistered coolies laid down their tools. Their action naturally involved other workers in the docks bringing the total of the number of men rendered idle by the strike to nearly 5,000

The strike is a sequel to the breakdown in the negotiations between Mr. V. S. Bhide, the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust and the strikers' Union leaders.

The Union had presented a list of 19 demands the main one being the abolition of the 'Toli' system by which middlemen through whom dock labour was hired "grew fat doing nothing while the workers slogged and sweated", according to a spokesman of the strikers.

Police pickets have been posted at strategic points in the docks.

Seven food-ships in the docks have been held-up due to the unavailability of stevedoring facilities.

A small complement of labourers, however, it is learnt, helped in unloading two refugee ships which berthed to-day

SEVERAL SHIPS REMAIN UNLOADED.

Several ships moved in the docks are affected among which are the seven foodships

The cargo unloaded from the two refugee ships, it is said, was mostly in the nature of the passengers' luggage.

CHAIRMAN'S MEMORANDUM

In the course of a memorandum issued on behalf of the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust explaining the official position with regard to the Dock Workers' strike it is stated:

On 1st November, 1947, the Dock Workers' Union gave a notice to the Bombay Port Trust authorities, on behalf of the dock labourers engaged through labour contractors known as "Toliwallas" that the labourers would strike work if the demands presented by them were not conceded.

In all 19 demands have been made. While most of them relate to the improvement in the terms of engagement of the labourers, the main demand, which has apparently caused the deadlock, is that the existing system of employing labour contractors should be abolished forthwith and the Bombay Port Trust should take these labcurers in their direct employment.

As this system lent itself to the element of exploitation of labour, the Bombay Port Trust Authorities have been exercising considerable control over the Toliwallas with a view to assisting the labourers in getting a fair deal from their employers.

On receipt of the strike notice, the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, invited the representatives of the Dock Workers' Union to discuss the matter. It was explained by him that while he was prepared to consider any legitimate grievances of the workers and to remove them, it was impracticable to change the fundamental basis of the existing system of obtaining labour through contractors until the decasualisation scheme recently introduced was given a fair trial.

NO COMPROMISE

The Union's representatives stated that there could be no compromise on the issue of the abolition of the Toliwalla system 'forthwith.'

The matter was considered by the Port Trustees at their meeting held on 11th November, 1947. As they are not the direct employers of the labourers, nor can they agree to become so at the present stage for the reasons explained above, the only attitude which they can take to avoid the deadlock, is to be ready to assist and co-operate in any efforts which may be possible to bring about an amicable settlement.

At the intervention of the officers of the Industrial Relations Organisation of the Government of India, the Chairman was even ready to give an assurance through the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Bombay, that the Toliwala system would be abolished by December 1948. This assurance was not acceptable to the Union. The Toliwallas on their part, as mentioned above, raised the daily wage from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 with effect from 1st November, 1947. On the other hand the Dock Workers' Union, it is understood, are not prepared to have any negotiations with the Toliwallas.

Union's Reply

Replying to the Chairman of Bombay Port Trust, the Vice-President of Dock Workers' Union says:

It is partially true that the main demand of the workers is about the abolition of the existing system of employing labour through middle men, known as "Toliwalas", and that the unwillingness on the part of the authorities to do away with this evil system lock, stock and barrel forthwith has caused a deadlock in the proceeding initiated with a view to bringing about an amicable settlement of the trade dispute. Let it, however, be remembered that some of the other demands are also very important.

Independent tribunals, such as the Whittley Commission, Rege Labour Enquiry Committee, the central pay commission, etc., have criticised and condemned the system of middle men in the employment of labour, and the governments, both central as well as provincial, have laid down the policy of discouraging indirect employment. Even according to the Chairman this system of middle men "lent itself to the element of exploitation of labour."

The Chairman contends that there has been no unrest among those labourers in the past three decades. This was not so. Practically at the time of every rising their earnings, there was either actual stoppage of work or it was threatened, and in 1936 or thereabout there was a big strike. The workers were all along unorganised, mainly because of the tactics used by the "Toliwalas" and the Port Trust Officers; and as such the discontent was not as vocal as that of other workers. The fact that all workers without exceptions have to-day deserted their "Toliwalas" is sufficient proof of their disgust with the system of their employment.

DISTORTION OF FACTS

The assertion of the Chairman that the lot of these workers is good is also a distortion of facts. The much trumpeted grain concessions of Rupees 17/2 is a paper concession in the case of large majority of the workers, as the families of most of them do not reside with them in Bombay. As regards housing facilities, three or four families are made to live in one single room of 8x10 area and since the rooms are allotted to "Toliwalas", they recover full rent from every family, while they pay to the trust only its standard rent, thus illegally pocketing the rest of the amount. So also is the position of the posting of men. Where there ought to be fourteen men in a gang only ten or eleven are kept and the wages of the remaining are misappropriated. Workers have neither security of service nor any concession such as leave with pay, house allowance or provident fund. I leave it to the public to decide whether under the circumstances any worker can have life worth the name.

The above explanation will, I hope, convince the public that neither are we devoid of the sense of responsibilities or out to indulge in any anti-social acts as the Chairman of the Port Trust is trying to impress, but that we are undoubtedly out to put an end to a system which is responsible for the ruin and misery of thousands of workers and their dependents.

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOLS

Indian Govt. To Take Over Management

MADRAS, Nov. 15 (UPA): The India Government intends taking over the management of the Royal Military School at Lovedale, Nilgiris, and the military schools at Mount Abu and Patiala and run them as public schools on the lines of the Doon School, it was reliably learned here.

India Ready To Resume Trade Relations

Setalvad Asks S. Africa To Repeal Discriminating Laws

FLUSHING MEADOWS, NEW YORK, November 15 (Reuter).—The United Nations Political Committee adjourned until today after a lengthy discussion of the dispute between India and South Africa on the treatment of Indians in South Africa.

During the debate yesterday India offered to resume trade relations with South Africa if the South African Government would repeal the laws discriminating against Indians.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad, leading Indian advocate and prominent member of the Indian Delegation, presented arguments in support of India's case.

He declared: "The Government of South Africa has not put forward one single aspect of the question which this Committee and the General Assembly did not consider with the fullest deliberation last year."

BADGE OF INFERIORITY

"The issue is whether, after having accepted the principles of the charter, it is open to a member of the United Nations to adopt measures which perpetually remind its non-white population that it wears the badge of inferiority and that it may not enjoy, by reason of that badge of inferiority, the privileges and rights which the white population in its territory enjoy

"It appears to my delegation that the use of the word 'sanctions' is entirely in appropriate in connection with the action taken by my Government. My Government has imposed no sanctions. It had, with a view to preserving its dignity and self-respect and in order to show its disapproval of the action of the Government of South Africa, severed trade relations with South Africa. This action of my Government is fully competent. It is in no manner an encroachment on the privileges and functions of this organisation.

"My Government took steps to sever trade relations with South Africa only after its repeated protests against the action of South Africa had failed to evoke response.

SIMPLE REMEDY

"If the Government of South Africa wishes negotiations between the two Governments to be started and carried on in the atmosphere which existed before relations between the two countries became impaired, the remedy is very simple. It lies in the hands of South Africa.

"If South Africa repeals the legislation which has brought about impairment of these relations, my Government, I am sure, will immediately withdraw the notification which has resulted in the severance of trade relations between the two countries."

Mr. Setalvad contended that the question involved had international significance, declaring,

"Human rights and fundamental freedoms, which this Committee and Assembly are called upon to vindicate, are not only a matter of concern to the 250,000 Indians and other Asiatics settled in South Africa. They affect millions of human beings all over the world who look to this world organisation to protect them against the vicious doctrine of racial superiority and racial arrogance."

NO JUSTIFICATION

Mr. Mohamed Heykal Pasha of Egypt criticised the South African Government saying, "The Union has no more right to permit discrimination than any free state today has the right to maintain slavery or toleratee narcotics traffic under the pretext that it is a matter within domestic jurisdiction.

"We fail to understand how any Government can claim it is unable to amend those of its laws which are obviously contrary to the Charter of the United Nations on the grounds that its parliament does not wish it to do so"

Supporting the Indian resolution, he added: "We maintain that the South African Parliament, having accepted all the principles of the Charter on the day it ratified the Charter and accepted membership for its country, is bound by such principles".

Doctor A. De La Colina, (Mexico) moved an amendment to delete from the Indian resolution what he called "blanket condemnation of South Africa". This clause expresses the General Assembly's regret at the refusal of South Africa to accept implementation of last year's assembly resolution as the basis of discussion with India, and at South Africa's failure to take any other steps to implement the resolution. Mexico, he said, would vote for the Indian resolution without that condemnatory clause, but added, trade embargoes and other unilateral sanctions were undesirable, especially when the Assembly was considering matters.

JOINT RESOLUTION

A jont resolution by Belgium, Brazil and Denmark was submitted to the Committee late yesterday. It said:

"Considering that it is, above all, necessary to determine the rights and obligations of the two states and that, according to the Charter and to the statute of the international court of justice, the court is particularly designated to deal with such questions, the General Assembly expresses the wish that the parties should continue their efforts with a view to reaching an agreement directly settling their dispute, and that, should they fail to reach such agreement, they should submit the dispute to the international court of justice".

Earlier, the Ukraine delegate said that South Africa's report to the United Nations on the treatment of Indians was nothing but a treatise defending racial discrimination against coloured people and did not even deserve a place in the United Nations archives.

"Such a treatise in Fascism Germany would have earned for its writer at least a doctorate", he declared.

The danger of contracting a cold always lurks in large crowds of people.

At the first sign of a cold, use Mistol without delay.

A few drops of Mistol in each nostril bring blessed relief. Soothing Mistol clears up the inflammation and removes the congestion, thus enabling you to breathe freely once more.

Acharya Kripalani Tenders Resignation

(Continued from Page 10)

the only cure for what threatens to be chronic disease.

"I also feel that since the Congress is a national and not an international organisation, it is inconsistent for us to maintain Congress parties in Pakistan, once the transition period is over. As it is, we are faced with several anomalies. Many office-bearers of the Frontier, West Punjab, East Bengal and Sind P. C. C.s and members of the Provincial Assemblies there have left their respective areas. Do they continue to represent the Congress organisation there? These are matters about which the A.I.C.C. must give a clear directive to the Working Committee. Personally, I feel that the indefinite continuance of the Congress Party in Pakistan and of the Muslim League Party in India is illogical, inconsistent and fraught with complexities

POLICY TOWARDS STATES

"Coming to the States, I am glad that our Government has declared its policy in clear and firm terms. Kashmir has acceded to the Indian Union and unless and until the people of Kashmir have constitutionally declared their will otherwise, the Government of India shall meet any unwarranted interference or aggression from outside with all the resources at its command. Nor will the Indian Government recognise or tolerate the so-called independent status of Hyderabad. Fortunately, the Junagadh episode promises to end satisfactorily, while the Indian Government has consistently maintained its democratic stand that the will of the people must be decisive the factor in determining the State's accession, the Pakistan authorities, in their frantic intrigues to grab what they can, have landed themselves in the illogical and absurd position of justifying the Nawab when he flouted his people's will and of repudiating his action when he was obliged to respect their will.

"I congratulate the Government on its firm action in Kashmir, which, though belated, has fortunately succeeded in checkmating the well-planned plot of the Pakistan Government to terrorise the State into submission. The initial success that has attained our Army is a tribute to its courage and efficiency. But we must not suppose that we are out of the wood. Winter will soon make operations in Kashmir difficult. We must take immediate steps to see that our forces there are not isolated or unduly handicapped by the road being blocked by snow. I assure the Government that whatever measures are necessary to fulfil our obligations to the people of these States will have the willing and wholehearted co-operation of our people

"There is yet another problem to which I wish to invite your attention, and that is the problem of the Congress objective and of Congress organization. Now that the basic aim of the Congress, which was the achievement of independence by peaceful and legitimate means, may be taken to have been achieved, should the Congress as an organisation and as a political party continue to exist and if so what should be its programme? I have no doubt in my mind that the need for the Congress to function as a well-knit, disciplined political party is as great to-day as ever. Even in the recent communal frenzy it is Congressmen who have kept themselves comparatively free from the prevalent hysteria and, by their influence, helped the various Provincial Governments to maintain the peace and whatever communal harmony there is. Nor is there in India to-day another political party that can immediately and effectively fill the gap, were the Congress to disappear from the scene. Moreover, the Congress in the course of its struggle for freedom under Gandhiji's leadership has evolved a concept of freedom, which comprehends a programme of social and economic reconstruction, not yet realised. We believed not only in an India freed of British rule but in a non-violent democratic society built on decentralised economy which will eliminate economic exploitation of one class by another without investing the State with the monopoly of political and economic exploitation, which is what happens in the centralised economy of a communist or a fascist state. This concept was symbolised in the charkha on our flag.

"To work out the scheme of decentralisation the Congress under Gandhiji's lead created the charkha, gramodyog and the Talimi Sanghs. Does the Congress yet hold to the principles and policies underlying these associations? Or do we consider that the three institutions, brought into being by resolutions of the Congress, merely represent the unpractical fads of Gandhiji which we accepted as the price of his leadership? In the former case the Congress Governments, now that they wield effective power, must carry out the policies worked out by these associations and profit by their knowledge and experience. In the latter case, we must be honest enough to admit that these policies being unpractical are no longer acceptable to our Governments and cannot be given effect to by them. The Congress might then dissociate itself from these associations by some kind of declaration or resolution. Not to take either course is to create confusion within the Congress and uncertainty in the nation.

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

"On the other hand, we may not forget that if India is to survive as a free nation in the modern world of aggressive ambitions and heavy armaments and since the nation seems to have decided that the State cannot be based upon pure non-violence, India must have a powerful army and certain heavy basic industries. We have then to review the whole structure of our economy and finally make up our minds as to what sort of a State we want. That it shall be a democratic State we are all agreed. But what sort a democratic State? Do we believe in a capitalist economy with its unlimited scope for private enterprise and unrestricted profits? Or do we envisage State socialism of the orthodox western pattern, with its highly centralised economy, State-ownership of all means of production, and the supremacy of the bureaucrat? Or shall we utilise such wisdom as Gandhi has taught us and experiment with an unorthodox pattern of Socialist economy, where industry will, as far as possible, be decentralised and such enterprises as cannot be so decentralised will be run either on a co-operative basis or owned or controlled by the State? In either case, whether of the orthodox or unorthodox pattern, we have to ask:—'have we an adequate, efficient and irreproachably honest army of civil servants who can be trusted to plan, manage or control production and distribution on behalf of the State?"

"We have a programme for the abolition of Zamindaries, which the Congress Ministries in the provinces are in the process of putting through. Are we going to rest content with abolishing the Zamindaries or have we a plan for so ordering our agricultural economy as to increase production as well? Whatever plans we have, they have to be executed by the civil service which was trained by the British for one purpose and which has to be utilised by us for quite a different purpose. I know that our leaders who, before they took over the Government used to denounce the Civil Service as inefficient and corrupt have suddenly discovered its virtues. We take their word for it, though there is a general suspicion that the Services, even where they are loyal to their present bosses, have not changed their attitude to their real masters, the public.

JOBBERY AND CORRUPTION

However, the unfortunate fact remains that red-tapism, jobbery, corruption, bribery, black-marketing and profiteering are as rampant today as they were in the days of the British. In the streets of Delhi, on the pavements of Connaught Place, black-marketing goes on flagrantly and shamelessly. Where are the police and the dreaded C.I.D. that used to dog our footsteps? Why can't they bring the black-marketeers and the anti-social criminals to the dock? The common man is as much the victim of injustice and exploitation today as he was before the national flag was hoisted over the Secretariat.

"Even more unfortunate is the evidence of decay in the calibre and morale of our political workers. The unity that held us together in the days of struggle and suffering, is being increasingly marred by factions and divisions based more on personal rivalry than on any discoverable principles. The spirit of sacrifice and idealism that sustained us and made us what we were, is being replaced by competition in our politics. It is tragic that we should disintegrate at a time when we need all our strength, unity and moral resources to justify the hopes that the nation has reposed in us. For if the salt loseth its savour, wherewith shall it be salted?

"All these are questions which we must ponder and to cope with which we must mobilise all our moral and material resources.

"This brings me to the issue which demands consideration in the present context. It has perturbed my mind ever since my election as President of this organisation. What should be the relation of the Congress Executive, or the Working Committee, to the Government at the Centre? This is a matter which is bound to affect, for good or ill, not only the character of the Central Government in the new set-up but the position of the Congress in the country. The indefiniteness of this relation has already caused confusion in the minds of Congressmen and the general public who do not know, and cannot yet understand, where the responsibility for any particular decision or the want of it lies.

CONGRESS CO-OPERATION

"How is the Congress to give to the Government its active and enlightened co-operation unless its highest executive, or at least its popularly chosen head, is taken into full confidence on important matters that affect the nation? If there is no free and full co-operation between the Governments and the Congress organisation the result is misunderstanding and confusion, such as is prevalent today in the ranks of the Congress and in the minds of the people. Nor can the Congress serve as a living and effective link between the Government and the people unless the leadership in the Government and in the Congress work in the closest harmony. It is the party which is in constant touch with the people in villages and in towns and reflects changes in their will and temper. It is the party from which the Government of the day derives its power. Any action which weakens the organisation of the party or lowers its prestige in the eyes of the people must sooner or later undermine the position of its Government. If, therefore, the present confusion is not checked in time, I am afraid the Congress as an organisation will speedily disintegrate and its place in national life will be captured by either some organisation, may be of militant communalism, or by the Communist party

"I have discussed this problem with my colleagues in the Working Committee on more than one occasion and have also sought Gandhiji's light on it. While no one disputes the necessity of a close and harmonious co-operation between the Government and the Congress Executive, the difficulty is how to achieve it. The need for this co-operation is recognised in theory, but I find it missing in practice. It may be due to the fact that all of us are not united on basic policies. Or it may be that this co-operation is lacking because I who happen to be the President of the organisation do not enjoy the confidence of my colleagues in the Central Cabinet. If that is so, then I should be the last person to stand in the way of what is necessary in the interest of this nation. If by eliminating myself I could make room for this cooperation between the Government and my successor, none would be happier than myself. I sought Gandhiji's advice and he agreed with me that under the circumstances I was justified in resigning. And so I placed my resignation before the Working Committee. But in view of the critical situation then prevailing in the country my colleagues were unwilling to relieve me of my responsibility. In deference to their wishes I agreed to continue. Any longer continuance is, I feel, dangerous both for the Congress and the country

IRRECOVABLE DROP

"Realising the critical situation in the country, a heavy responsibility rests on the shoulders of my colleagues in the Government. They are tried and trusted leaders of the people and are guided in their action by the highest motive of service to the nation. I am, therefore, loth to take any step that may divert the attention of the people from the immediate task of strengthening the State. Nevertheless by allowing the present confusion in the relation between the Working Committee and the Government to continue, we shall in the long run weaken both the Government and the Congress. I, therefore, want you to consider this question calmly and dispassionately and after hearing all viewpoints and viewing all considerations, to give a clear and positive directive which must in future govern this relation. In your discussion you will please avoid the personal factor. It has no place in considering the present situation. You will also treat my decision as irrevocable.

"You have also to decide about the composition of the Working Committee. It is today overweighted with members who occupy office in the Government, either central or provincial. Last year though you left the discretion to the President in the matter, it was the feeling of the House that not more than a third of the Committee should consist of such members. I respected this wish of the House in forming my Working Committee last year. But since then several of my colleagues have accepted office and the original proportion has been upset. At present a majority of members of the Working Committee are in Government. I should like to give my successor a clear directive in this matter of composition of the Working Committee.

"I know that by resigning at this critical juncture I am taking a grave decision. It is possible that my point of view may not be appreciated. It is even possible that my motive may be misunderstood. But I must take that risk if I am to be true to myself and to the charge that is placed in my hands. I must therefore efface myself. I do so in the confidence that the national interests, which we all hold so dear will be safe in their hands".

The All India Congress Committee, after a five-hour meeting adjourned to meet again at 2-30 p.m. tomorrow. On the suggestion of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the discussion on Acharya Kripalani's resignation and the election of a successor was postponed after the resolutions before the A.I.C.C. were disposed of

It is understood that Pandit Nehru pointed out that with the resignation of the President the Working Committee would also cease to exist and as such a number of resolutions placed before the A.I.C.C. by the present Working Committee could not be constitutionally discussed by the A.I.C.C. if the Working Committee itself which sponsored those resolutions ceased. He suggested that the President's resignation should be taken up after the resolutions had been debated. The House agreed to the suggestion.

JAILERS' THREAT TO SATYAGRAHIS

DURBAN, November 15 (UPI):—Satyagraha was offered yesterday by Dr. B. T. Chetty, Vice-President of the Natal Congress and Acting President during Dr. Naicker's imprisonment, when he occupied a camp last night after an enthusiastic meeting at the Gandhi Library. In his batch were included Messrs. R. A. Pillay, Chairman of the Sea View Bellair Congress who already served three months' imprisonment with Dr. Naicker last year and Mr. Pather, Joint Secretary of the Greyville Branch of the Congress.

Seventeen other passive resisters also defied segregation law of the Union Government. The police have not yet arrested any of the resisters who remained to the post despite a slashing gale and rain.

Dawood Seedat who was released from imprisonment last week after one month's jail, in a statement complained that the European Jailer was telling him while he was in the prison: "We will fix you up. We will murder your children. We will burn your houses and we wil kill your women."

Mountbatten To Be Offered Br. Govt. Portfolio?

LONDON, Nov. 15, (U. P. A.): The possibility of Earl Mountbatten being offered a British Government portfolio was the topical discussion among Labour members in the Commons lobby yesterday.

Most members were convinced the Dalton resignation would incur a major reshuffle and believed it was possible Bevin would relinquish his Foreign Office post for Economic Affairs and that the Foreign portfolio would be taken either by Colonial Secretary Creech-Jones or Commonwealth Secretary Noel-Baker which would permit Lord Listowel to become Commonwealth Secretary.

The "Daily Graphic" today said Dalton might return to the Government as Foreign Secretary.

The "Daily Express" today quoted Conservative Member Air Commodore A. V. Harvey as saying Mountbatten should remain in England after the Royal wedding because he cannot be acquitted for sharing with Premier Attlee responsibility for the current India troubles.

India High Commissioner Menon at the India House function in honour of Pandit Nehru yesterday said, however, that Mountbatten intended returning to India.

SEA "BATTLE" EXPECTED NEAR PALESTINE COAST

JERUSALEM, November 15 (Reuter): A sea battle was considered probable early today, if British naval units patrolling the coast of Palestine intercepted three ships reliably reported to be making for the holy land with about 11,000 illegal Jewish immirgants on Board.

GOVT. TO REQUISITION VACANT HOUSES

BOMBAY, November 15. (A.P.I.). An ordinance for requisitioning of premises which are either vacant or due to be vacated will shortly be promulgated by the Government of Bombay, it is learnt. The ordinance will apply to the whole of the province.

The Government of India has already authorised the provincial government to introduce legislation for this purpose, but as the monsoon assembly session is over and the next session of the assembly is not likely to begin before February next, the Government has decided to issue an ordinance to assume powers that will be contained in a bill to be introduced later.

According to the ordinance, it is understood, the owners of buildings will have to inform the Government when any premises fall vacant. Penalties in the shape of fine and the imprisonment will be provided for breaches of the ordinance.

POLICE OFFICERS TAKEN BY SURPRISE?

Alleged To Have Been Drinking In Unlicensed Place

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Police Officers and a townsman regaling themselves with liquir in an unlicensed place of public entertainment were surprised during the last week by the Officers of the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. who appeared on the scene with commendable promptitude in response to a telephone call put through by a member of the public only a short while before the raid alleging that certain police officers and townsmen had assembled in the Subash Hotel at Dadar where drinking of liquor was in session, although it was an unlicensed place. The Anti-Corruption Police Officers, under the directions of Dy Commissioner V D Moray immediately proceeded to the place and it is alleged they found Inspector S. S. Wani of the Andheri Police Station, Inspector K. U. Shintre of the Bombay District Police (under suspension) and another townsman seated at a well-laid table on which there were several glasses liquor bottles, mutton plates aerated water bottles and the like.

Consumption of liquor in unlicensed places of public entertainment, i.e hotels and restaurants, is an offence under the Police Act

It is learnt that necessary action is contempleted against the police officers concerned.

INDIA'S "VALUABLE JEWEL"

Bombay's Tributes To Jawahar On Birthday

BOMBAY, Friday: The firm conviction that with leaders of the calibre of Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel at the helm of affairs, India would emerge successfully from her present crisis was expressed by Bombay's Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, speaking at a public meeting held under the auspices of the B. P. C.C. to celebrate the birthday of India's Prime Minister at the Jinnah Hall this evening.

Mr. Desai, paying tributes to Pandit Nehru and praying for his long life to guide India's destiny, made a fervent appeal to the people to cooperate with the Union Government in its efforts to restore communal peace and harmony.

Mr. A. P. Sabavala, Mayor of Bombay, who presided over the meeting, recapitulating Pandit Nehru's life said that though he was a dreamer, he was a man of action and great impulses. He could have become a dilettante arm-chair politician, but he chose a life full of sacrifice and suffering and became the spearhead of the nationalist movement.

Describing the Prime Minister as India's "valuable jewel", the Mayor affirmed that under his leadership, the ultimate unity of India would not remain an idle dream, but would become a practical reality.

Mrs. Violet Alva said that Pandit Nehru's name would go down in world history as a great international hero.

BILLETING OF REFUGEES

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14 (API.) Mr. Lobo Prabhu, the Custodian of Evacuees Property, after consulting his Advisory Committee, the Deputy Commissioner, and the representatives of the sector committees, has decided that the problem of finding accommodation, before the winter sets in for about 3,00,000 people in 12,000 evacuee houses, the majority of which are already occupied illegally, can only be solved by a form of billeting, says a press note.

SHUT DOWN OF WORK IN MARSEILLES

PARIS, November 15, (Reuter): An absolute shut down of work in Marseilles appeared inevitable today, with even hospital workers planning to join the strikers who—despite troops and armour, and Government threats of "major arrests"—late last night numbered more than 60,000

France's second city, occupied by 7,000 troops, supported by tanks, was all but paralysed in its principal industries. Although a general strike order had not yet been issued, textile and gasworks employees had joined seamen, dockers, transport, construction, chemical, metal and food workers, who stopped work earlier.

Dockers refused to unload even perishable goods from merchant ships lying in the harbour, and Port Officials sent out an appeal for French naval assistance to unload 890 tons of citrus fruits.

The city resembled an armed camp. Troops and police were kept on the run by workers who attempted to stop lorries and halt tramcars. Heavy guards remained around public buildings today.

ORDER OF MAJOR ARRESTS

Sharp reaction from the Communist-led unions was expected to the French Cabinet decision, made yesterday, to order "major arrests" in Marseilles, in an effort to get the city back to work.

At the same time the Cabinet decided on large increases in gas and electricity and transport casts, including the price of tramway and bus fares—the very issue which touched off the riots in Marseilles on Wednesday.

MILLERS JOIN

With only 11 days' stock of flour on hand in France, flour millers in Bordeaux and Marseilles last night joined their fellow strikers in Paris, bringing the number of mills shut down to 2,000, and idle millers to 15,000. Lesser strikes, including that of the Paris fishmongers, continued in the Capital City.

NO LOCAL GOVT. AT LE HAVRE

And at Le Havre, the people may be without a Local Government sometime today if the French Cabinet Plan to dissolve the Town Council is carried out, following refusal of Communist members to elect a non-Communist Mayor.

AT REQUEST OF GREECE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, (Reuter): The United States Government is enlarging its Advisory Military Mission in Greece at the request of the Greek Government, it was announced here today.

CHURCHILL DESIGN THAT FAILED

Was Prepared To Sign Separate Treaty With Japan On Fall Of Singapore

LONDON, Nov. 13, (Reuter). Moscow radio said today that a Japanese journalist had written a book in which he alleged that Mr. Winston Churchill Britain's Wartime Premier was ready to conclude a separate peace with Japan after the fall of Singapore.

For broadcast quoted a review published in the Russian periodical Trud stating that extracts from the book recently appeared in the Paris weekly paper L. A Marseillaise

The book according to the review describes one of the most extraordinary incidents of the Anglo-Japanese War—the story of how in the summer of 1942, after the Singapore disaster, Mr. Churchill was ready to betray the interests of Britain's Allies and conclude a separate peace with Japan.

La Marseillaise it was stated, quoted the book as saying that it was proposed Japan should take the initiative in the peace offers "to save face of the Anglo Saxons"

"Trud's" correspondent commented. "This attempt to betray the interests of the anti-Hitlerite Coalition, engineered by Mr. Churchill to save the colonial possessions of the British Empire, never came off."

Hirakud Project

NEW DELHI, November 14 (API): The Hirakud Project on the Mahanadi is to be implemented forthwith. The Central Waterways Irrigation Navigation Commission, which made the preliminary investigations of the scheme, will undertake the construction of the project as agents of the Government of Orissa. The Government of India will grant loans to Orissa Government in order to cover the capital cost of the project, which is now estimated at Rs. 47.81 crores.

These decisions were taken at a Conference here to-day, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister of Works, Mines and Power presiding.

BOMBAY, Nov. 15, (API.) The Government of India's 2-3/4 per cent loan 1962, subscriptions for which opened at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India and the Imperial Bank of India this morning, closed at 12-30 p.m half an hour before the closure of the banks.

ANOTHER BREAKDOWN

due to overcrowding!

A hundred times a day, this happens. A hundred times a day, a tram has to go back to the Depot for repairs. And on nearly every occasion, it is overloading which has caused the breakdown.

TRAMS WILL NOT STAND UP TO CONTINUOUS OVERLOADING!

Trams are built to carry 100. For a long time, they have been carrying many more. The extra passengers wedge themselves on the platforms, cling to handrails, even ride on the bumpers.

We cannot replace trams—and every vehicle which goes into the repair shop means that 2200 passengers are deprived of transport.

BEST trams are now owned by the Municipality—that is, they are YOUR trams. Look after your own property!

OUR SHARE—As fast as we can, we are converting single-deckers into double-deckers to increase the seating accommodation.

***it's up to you*-STOP OVERCROWDING**

Issued by: **THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY (BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRANSPORT COMMITTEE)**

Bevin's Bomb For U. N. Commission

Britain To Have No Truck With Partition Of Palestine

LONDON, Nov. 14, (U.P.I.): It is believed that Mr. Bevin's point of view again on the day when the final instructions to the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Creech Jones on the British reply to the latest United Nations proposals on Palestine were given at the Cabinet meeting today. The United Press of India" understands that Mr. Bevin is insisting on the policy to block the United Nations' agreemen. endorsed by the U.S.A. and Russia that the British Mandate should end by May 1, 1948 and a partitioned Arab and Jewish states should become fully independent by July 1

Orderly transfer of responsibility on this plan depends largely on the co-operation of Britain in view of her present position in Palestine but it is reported that the British Cabinet guided by Mr. Bevin will refuse to give this co-operation. Instead, it will simply announce withdrawal of the British forces in the beginning of early 1948.

According to informed circles here, if no assistance is given to the formation of two projected States, Palestine will deteriorate into anarchy. Mr. Bevin, it is stated, thus seeks to manoeuvre the United Nations into the position of asking Britain to halt indefinitely her military evacuation, thereby to gain time to arrive at an Anglo-American understanding with the Arab States securing their alignment with the anti-Soviet bloc.

EVACUAT ON WITHIN A MONTH

LONDON, Nov. 14, (U.P.A.): Britain probably would begin to evacuate her 100,000 troops from Palestine within a month, an informed Whitehall source said today.

The time-table and speed of the British withdrawal will depend on the United Nations decision on the Palestine problem the informant reported.

MMIGRANT SHIP FOR PALESTINE

JERUSALEM Nov. 14, (Reuter): A Jewish illegal immigrant ship believed to be carrying 1,000 passengers is nearing the Palestine coast today, according to reliable reports here. It is expected that British naval units may intercept her tonight or tomorrow.

The ship is believed to have sailed from the Venice area of Italy about November 11.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

BITTER FRUIT FOR INDIA: INITIAL ADVANTAGE FOR NEW SOUTH WALES: AMARNATH'S ABSENCE: HAZARE'S HEROIC EFFORT: FESTIVAL CRICKET: LACK OF ENTHUSIASM: AN UNFORTUNATE DECISION: NATIONAL AQUATICS IN HINDU BATHS? FOREIGN VISITORS GALORE

India tasted the bitter fruit of defeat for the first time during their tour in Australia and that too by an innings at the hands of New South Wales. We had expected that the tourists would be severely tested at Sydney, because the home team boosted of the heaviest artillery in the Kangarooland. Our batsmen have very little liking for the kind of hot stuff which Lindwall and Co. are reputed to dish out. But it was not really our batting but our bowling and fielding which sealed our fate. Unfortunately our skipper, Amarnath lost the toss and gave away the first lease of the wicket to the Aussies Were it otherwise the fate of the match might have been altogether different.

INITIAL ADVANTAGES FOR N.W.S.

The Australian batsmen made full use of the plum wicket and hit up a mammoth total against us. Our bowling which has no real speed-merchant in its armoury, had no terror for them. Arthur Morris, their Test opening batsman, associating himself in two century partnership of 136 and 153 with Lukeman and Moroney, knocked up an invaluable 162 on his own account.

Apart from our insipid bowling, Duleepsinhji, Reuter's special correspondent blames our weak fielding for the big score. Amarnath's setting of the field has come in for a good deal of criticism from him. His strategy and judgment were at fault. It was no wonder therefore that New South Wales declared after filing up the huge total of 561 runs for the loss of 8 wickets of course the blame is shared by the bowlers as well.

AMARNATH'S ABSENCE

With Amarnath's inability to play due to indisposition. India lost their greatest saviour. Now the question was who would carry his burden with credit. Fortunately Vijay Hazare rose to the occasion as his position as Vice-Captain of the team demanded. Were it not for a fighting innings by him in association with Vinoo Mankad, India might have faced a complete collapse.

To my mind, Ranvirsinhji was needlessly sacrificed by asking him to open the innings before he had found his feet in a foreign land. Khandu Rangnekar was treated in a similar fashion, though Phadkar had no excuse for throwing away his wicket rashly.

HAZARE'S HEROIC EFFORT

Nevertheless it is a matter of some satisfaction to us that Vinoo and Vijay attacked the vicious bowling with growing confidence which helped Hema Adhikari to come into his own. Hazare had the honour of registering his first century—142 to be exact—of the tour. Amarnath being unable to bat, India was dismissed for the paltry total of 298.

Then they had no other alternative than to follow on. They fared still worse in their second venture and were routed for 215. The only pleasing feature of this innings was the courageous stand by Ranvir, Adhikari and Sen under most depressing circumstances. Let us hope that we shall see our men in brighter colours when they meet an Australian XI at the same venue this week.

FESTIVAL CRICKET

By the time these lines appear in print, Bombay's Festival Cricket would have started at the Brabourne Stadium. In the first match, K. C. Ibrahim's XI is meeting Madan Raiji's XI. The composition of the teams, shorn as they are of the most outstanding players in the country and the province, has not excited much enthusiasm among the public. It is therefore exceedingly doubtful if the Carnival would meet with any degree of success from the popular point of view.

I have no doubt however that the players themselves would try their utmost to make the fights interesting. But human nature being what it is, they cannot be expected to rouse themselves—and their small audience—to the summit of enthusiasm when the whole atmosphere of the Stadium is depressing.

LACK OF ENTHUSIASM

The reason for this apparent coldness on the part of the fans is not so much the absence of the communal colour in the representation of the rival teams, but the absence of a fixed basis for selection of each side. Unless there are groups of supporters for the contending parties, there cannot be any serious rivalry. And without them there cannot be any enthusiasm even among the players themselves. It is all very well to name the teams after their Captains. But when the leaders themselves are far from renowned, the association of their names cannot carry much weight with the public

Then there must be something worth fighting for. In the past it was the prestige of one's community. Now the stake should be the prestige of one's province as I suggested before. To create history for the future we must offer a basis of a permanent and wide-spread character.

AN UNFORTUNATE DECISION

It is a pity the Cricket Club of India has decided to abandon the Zonal Tournament this season. The reason advanced for this disappointing decision is the disturbed state of the country. We can hardly accept this as a sound argument. Only recently the Inter-Provincial Soccer Tournament was held at Calcutta where teams from different parts of the country congregated. Hockey is going to hold its Inter-Provincial Tournament and other competitions of an All-India nature in Bombay early next year. The Indian Olympic Games will be staged at Lucknow next February. I believe the Ranji Trophy will also be continued—minus perhaps the Pakistan provinces. So the CCI's excuse is far from convincing. Probably they are afraid of financial loss which may accrue from running the tournament. How can they ever hope to establish a big competition if they have not the courage to face a small deficit?

NATIONAL AQUATICS IN HINDU BATHS?

It is reported that the National Aquatic Championships will be held in Bombay towards the end of this month, and the venue—of all places—is the P. M Hindu Baths at Chowpatty! All this time it was being harped into our years that this Bath was meant for Hindus only and its water would be polluted if non-Hindus had a dip in it, although I know there were several occasions before when non-Hindus took part in competitions there I understand there will be no more restrictions of this kind in future By and by I hope this institution—and all the others of its kind—will shed their communal colour once for ali and become national in every snse of the term.

FOREIGN VISITORS GALORE

Not to be outdone by the Lawn Tennis and Table Tennis Associations, our Badminton Association has invited three Danes, Tage Madsen, Paul Holm and Mrs. Tony Ahon—and an equal member of Malayans—A. S. Samuel Chan Kon Leong and S. A. Durai—to visit this country this cold season. All these players will take part in the All-India and Western India Championships which will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana from December 6. I have no doubt this visit will not only give a lot of impetus to the game in this country out help to improve our standard considerably.

THE LAST PAGE

Continued from Page 22

about Rs. 40,000/- including the following interesting items of expenditure:

For repairing and furnishing the Circuit House for H. E.'s visit	..	Rs. 3,000/-
Expenses for hunting trip on elephant back	..	Rs. 1,000/-
Carpet for Circuit House	..	Rs. 250/-
Mosquitoe net for H. E.	..	Rs. 150/-

The rest of the money appears to nave been spent, among other items, on the 1200 policemen and over a hundred detectives who were brought to guard His Excellency. The roads were specially repaired for this visit so that while driving along in his car H. E. should feel no bumps. During his visit the roads were closed to the public and guarded by the police.

A poor peasant who saw the Governor pass by in the car was surprised to find that he was an Englishman. He remarked, "They say we have got our Pakistan and the Sahibs are all gone. But this Governor is an Englishman. So they haven't gone after all". Then he added, "Ah, they are not the ones to go so easily".

With a shrewd peasant commonsense, you said it, brother!

THEY are not the ones to go SO EASILY!

Greater Autonomy For Scotland?

LONDON, Nov. 13 (Reuter): Urgent inquiries are to be made into the possibility of giving Scotland more intimate control over her own affairs.

This was revealed by the Government in the House of Lords to-night to an influential group of Scottish Peers who demanded the setting up of a representative committee of inquiry to consider the possibility of Scotland having more control over her administration

UDAIPUR RULER LAYS FOUNDATION STONE FOR REFUGEES' COLONY

UDAIPUR, Nov. 14 (API): His Highness the Maharana of Uaipur laid the foundation stone of Pratapnagar for colonising refugees in the State today.

Members of the Bhupal Co-operative Society formed by Sindhis presented an address to the Maharana on the occasion.

This was a belief of the Chinese mother and so she purified with Dragon's Eggs the water, for giving a bath to her child. Different races have different customs of bath. But modern living stresses most the provision of a happy and comfortable bath, and this can be achieved best with a really good toilet soap. Such a one is PREFECT TOILET SOAP.

PREFECT TOILET SOAP

MODI SOAP WORKS MODINAGAR.U.P.

Agents:—Messrs DEAN & WEBBER Hassan Chamber. Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CASTOPHENE

CASTOR OIL CHOCOLATES

relieve constipation and keeps you and your children perfectly fit Sweet and pleasant—acts gently but surely—does not gripe In packets of 2 tablets and also in packing of 25, 50, 100 and 500 tablets.

Available at chemists and stores.

Let us talk it over —

Charity seems to be the cheapest of virtues which can easily be had in abundance by the vicious rich!

I don't mean to suggest that all rich folks are vicious—I would rather they were! Because then each and every one of them would be doing some kind of charity at least. But because they are not, we do come across rich people who flatly refuse to purchase tickets for a variety entertainment show in aid of some cause. But then there are others like our millowners, factorywallahs, contractors and merchants who have amassed fortunes during the war years. The moment there is set up a 'Memorial Trust' or a 'Charity Fund' they readily come forward to reap their generosity upon them. Such occasions give them a chance to steel themselves against the claws of conscience, which knows how they have come by the riches by exploiting their fellow beings. In fact there is a universal false ring about the virtue of charity; we indulge in not for its own sake. There's a hidden feeling that prompts us: some day we, too, may need charity! But let me not expatiate on the vices of charity. After all aren't we supposed to be realists and rationalists? We don't like to fly under false colours....

* * *

That's precisely why I say that today when a mass of uprooted humanity is calling us we cannot just be charitable and rest content with having done our bit. Knitting a pullover, giving away a blanket or donating a tidy sum of money isn't all that we can do about it. These little acts of mercy are for helping those who become victims of a famine, floods or an earthquake which are but temporary phases of natural calamities. But today we are called upon to succour the victims of brutalised humanity itself. The irony of it, however, is that this very appeal rises from their erstwhile acquaintance with human nature in its kindly moods.

But alas! amongst them are yet more wretched creatures, the orphaned children, whose first impact with humanity has been shocking. They saw human beings only in their ghastly roles and unless something more than mere charity is shown to them they will never come to believe in the essential goodness of mankind. Their undeveloped and sensitive minds will carry with them the harrowing memories of plunder, loot and killings. Bereft as they are of their near and dear ones, should they also be denied a chance to remain in the civilised fold? There is every likelihood that these nerve shattered, homeless creatures may grow into waifs and criminals. What they need most in their present condition is fresh moorings. But how shall we provide them with these? By opening a few more orphanages? Ah, but that smacks of charity again and that wait be enough in this particular case. It is for this reason that the Indian Government has appealed to every citizen possessing means and a sensitive mind to come forward and give shelter at least to one of these orphans. If I were the Government I would have decreed that every educated, well-to-do but childless couple should house a refugee orphan. This would be more sensible than the Egyptian women's demand (made a couple of years ago) of levying a tax on bachelors. But such a decree would be too hard upon the orphan-child who will only serve as a guinea pig to his 'parents' for working out their theoritical knowledge of child-psychology and child care!

But that apart, here's really a golden opportunity for our women's associations who are getting aggressive in their demands for setting up Government aided creches, kindergartens and nursery schools. Let every city branch of the All-India Women's Conference take charge of ten refugee boys and girls. Surely they can raise the necessary funds from their philanthrophically disposed members and patrons and recruit services of young women as teachers and caretakers. If done with a bit of imagination and planning these small homes will develop into training centres in child care for would-be-mothers.

—*Leela.*

MYSTERIOUS Mrs. STALIN

By Evelyn Vaughan

Taking the view that his private life is his own affair Marshal Stalin preferred to keep his marriage secret. The facts are well enough known to Kremlin officials and foreign correspondents in Moscow but the marriage has never been publicly announced to the Soviet people or even informally intimated to inner diplomatic circles.

This bridal anonymity strange to our ideas closely follows Russian tradition. In the U.S.S.R. women may carve out brilliant independent careers, but as mere wives they do not take part in politic-social activity. The wives of Molotov and Vyshinsky are unknowns. Ivy Litvinov, the single exception of the past managed to retain her political prominence mainly because she was an Englishwoman.

Who, then, is this mysterious Mrs. Stalin? Two facts about her immediately hammer the imagination. She is Stalin's third wife—and she is a Jewess. Rosa Kaganovich, to give her maiden

Mrs. Attlee, Mrs. Truman, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, as the wives of international leaders, are constantly in the news. But not the wife of Stalin. She remains as inscrutable a figure as when she married Joseph Vissarionvich Stalin before he took over the Premiership of all the Russias. She is never photographed, never broadcasts, never gives interviews, and Russian newspapers never mention her name. She is rarely spotted by the newsreels, even among the background figures watching the great Red Square parade on May Day.

name is the sister of Lazar Kaganovich Vice-President of the Council of People's Commissars and for years the only Jew in the Politbureau, the Russian inner Cabinet.

Rose—In The Background

That is how she met Stalin. Kaganovich has been one of the Marshal's closest friends ever since they met as young socialist enthusiasts in 1911. They repeatedly shared jail sentences, and perhaps it is no coincidence that in due time Kaganovich shared some of the richest plums of the Communist system. One-time commissar for railways and heavy industries he organized the nationalized wealth of the Donetz Basin, and once even took over the Moscow leadership from Stalin's office.

Throughout his political career Rosa was always in the back-ground. comfortably plump, swarthy, good-humoured. Then Kaganovich supervised the construction of the Moscow underground—modelled on London's system—and Stalin and Rosa rode together in the inaugural train.

They emerged roaring with laughter. To bystanders it was obvious that they had been mercilessly pulling Kaganovich's leg throughout the journey. Characteristically, they have rarely if ever, shared a formal appearance since. During the winter Mrs. Stalin is sometimes seen at the Bolsho Theatre, where it is uncommonly difficult for lesser mortals to secure seats, but she prefers to spend most of her time at her little country house on the Moskva River, an hour's run from Moscow, where the Marshal himself spends three or four days in seven.

Here, playing hostess to Stalin's intimates or to his two grown-up children, she is in her element.

In her late forties, merry conversationalist, Rosa is a good stepmother. When Stalin's daughter, Svetlana, romantically married a fellow university student—rather one gathers, against Papa's wishes—Mrs. Stalin dabbed her eyes in the background and was the first to entertain the young couple on their return from a Crimean honeymoon.

In this case, again, no mention of the marriage appeared in the Soviet Press. And foreign correspondents say that whenever Stalin's son, 25-year-old Vassily was cited for Red Air Force gallantry, it was always Rosa who chose the flowers for the hero's bouquet ceremonially presented on such occasions.

Boy-and-Girl Love Affair

To-day Rosa is the pivot of Stalin's deepfelt need for a domestic background, the need of a one-time exile and emigre, a man who has spent all his life in a man's world. During the war Stalin's eldest son Joseph was captured by the Germans and died in a Nazi prison camp, and it was Rosa to whom Stalin turned in his grief. Like all Georgians outwardly impassive but inwardly emotional, Stalin is deeply sentimental. Joseph was the only son of his first marriage, and his death severed a link with the past.

Stalin's first marriage was the fruit of a boy-and-girl love affair and the lovers were ill-starred. The first Mrs. Stalin died in 1907 after only four years of married life. It is said that Stalin was in the hands of the Tsarist police at the time and could do little to help her. From her experience, perhaps, derives the mainspring that has carried Stalin forward with dynamic tenacity from a Tiflis printer's shop to the topmost pinnacle.

The Locksmith's Daughter

It was ten years before he again unbent to the soft call of romance.

Then, dropping in to see an old friend, a locksmith in Leningrad, he met the daughter of the house, dark-eyed Nadeshda Alleluieva. She was a girl of seven-teen, and Stalin a man of forty. He was a revolutionary leader, a conquering hero, and she was a rapt and adoring girl.

Rumours that Stalin disentangled himself of another engagement in order to marry her have lingered persistently.

It has been said that the second Mrs. Stalin was "the main Mrs. Stalin." They set up house together in the Kremlin. She went about studying and working in the factories around Moscow, bringing Stalin first-hand news of all "under-current" views and groups. For little Svetlana and Vassily there were guards and governesses, and for Nadeshda Stalin, presently, a rising impulse to make good on her own.

She attended classes at the Chemical Institute and set herself a course of study. Her ambition was to rise on her own initiative to become head of the rayon trust. No publicity attached to these efforts. Mrs. Stalin battled her way on to brains alone, or walked unaccompanied between the Kremlin and the Institute. One of the few photographs known of her was snapped in the snow during one of these daily journeys. After its publication abroad, it is said, she was quietly shadowed—and offending cameras were confiscated.

It seemed that an iron curtain was already descending on the Stalin home.

Rumour Of Poisoned Tea

Then, in 1932, she died, officially of peritonitis, but one version has it that she drank poisoned tea intended for Stalin. At all events, the funeral oration described her as "the most faithful Bolshevist woman." She is buried in the grounds of the Young Maiden convent in Moscow, and above her grave rises a white marble shaft, simply inscribed: Nadeshda Alleluieva, from Joseph Stalin. (The use of the maiden name follows Russian custom.)

Naturally, it was not long before whispers buzzed of a third Mrs. Stalin. Have there been other women in Stalin's life? At one time his name was linked with Mme. Irene Sobrovna, the 43-year-old head of a department in the Public Works Commissariat. Stalin first met her when plans were on foot for the modernization of the Kremlin interior, and he is said to have been impressed by her efficiency and excellent memory.

But perhaps these are not the best antidotes for loneliness. Princess Catherine Radziwill vouches for the queer story that Stalin soon became on intimate terms with Anna Vladimirovna, bearer of one of the oldest and proudest names in the former Imperial Russia. She was living in a furnished room with some friends and earning her living as a dressmaker when, getting wind of an assassination plot, she reported it, and Stalin sent for her.

"Secret Marriage" Talk

Then there were rumours about a young woman who acted as translator and read to Stalin from the English, French, German, and Italian newspapers. Throughout this period, however, Stalin was regularly visiting Nadeshda's grave. It is known that he was acutely worried about the strong but mothering hand needed for his growing children. They were

WOMEN'S PAGE

attending one of Moscow's principal schools, as ordinary pupils, and Rosa Kaganovich first appeared as a "proxy mother" at a prize-giving when the attendance of a parent or proxy was insisted on.

Sharing tastes for music and ballet, she was always firm friends with Svetlana. When she made up a foursome on a Black Sea holiday with Stalin, Svetlana, and Vassily, American newspapers immediately published reports that another marriage was imminent.

To this day, however, Stalin's secret marriage remains unconfirmed. Denied access to the necessary records, reporters recently paid a visit to his aged mother in Tiflis. A Soviet newspaper published these items about the visit and Stalin angrily sent for the editor. "Cannot a man have any privacy?" he demanded.

He appeared before the company officer, charged with using insulting language to his sergeant.

"Please, sir", he protested. "I was only answering a question."

"What question?" snapped the officer.

"Well, sir, the sergeant said: 'What do you think I am?' and I told him."

* * *

"Is your son bright?"

He ought to be. He's burning the candle at both ends".

She wears a dark woollen shawl or handkerchief over her head, a double string of bright glass beads and three brass bracelets. She is a peasant woman of Egypt.

GUJARATI BOOKS

1. **HALPATI MUKTI, By Jugatram Dave—Price Re. 0-8-0. (1946).**
2. **SHRI NETRAMANIBHAINE. By Kaka Kalelkar. Price Re. 0-14-0. (1947).**
3. **KAGDANI NAJARE By Ashram no Ullu. Price Re. 0-9-0. (1947).**

All the three published by the Navjivan Prakasnan Mandir, Ahmedabad.

The first booklet is concerned with the state of slavery in which certain classes of labourers are living in some part of Gujarat, like Sura and Broach Districts. They go under various names, but the life they live is the same. It is a life of long slavery of farmers, on whose fields they work all the year round on a bare pittance. They happen to be in perpetual debt of these farmers and are so situated that they can never get out of debt. When the father dies the son takes his place and slaves. The details of this soul-destroying system are given from first-hand knowledge and appeal is made to those concerned to do away with its inhumanity and at least relax its rigidity.

The second book is a series of letters written by Kaka Kalelkar to Mr. Netramani Shroff (now deceased) who had become his friend by correspondence. They are intensely human, and the kindly spirit of Kaka Kalelkar peers out from every letter. They furnish interesting reading.

The third book is a translation from Hindi and bubbles over with sly humour. It is in the shape of a dialogue between a crow and his companion Kak Bhushundi. Various hits are made against persons and systems. Kishorilal Mashruvala, Kaka Kalelkar and other Congress workers and Gandhiji's followers are made the targets of the jokes cracked against them and even ladies are not spared. The home truths contained in the statements of the Crow's Companion are very entertaining, to say the least.

"K".

"KANYANE PATRO" by Narhari Dwarkadas Parikh, 5th Edition Price Re. 1.

"LOK MATA" By Dattatreya K. Kalelkar. 3rd Edu. Price Rs. 1/4

MANDIR PRAVESA ANE SHASTRO" By Chandrashankar Pranshankar Shukla, Price Rs. 3.

All three published by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad.

"Letters of a father (from jail) to his growing daughter" have been reviewed before. They are meant to guide the life of an adolescent daughter and contain very useful material. Sex knowledge in boys and girls is now considered necessary to keep them away from wrong practices and the aim of the writer is to give them that knowledge. Later editions have been enriched by observations of Mahatma Gandhi and Kaka Kalelkar on the subject and in order to appreciate them, they must be read in the original.

"Rivers in India are worshipped as mothers (Lok-mata), just as the Romans worshipped Tiber as Father. Rivers are held to be sacred in our country and each river great or small, has some holiness attached to it, mostly traditional. Kaka Kalelkar has described in his inimitable way about forty rivers, and admits that he has had to leave of many more, specially those of Gujarat. The notes at the end are very useful. We have, while noticing prior editions, noted all the beauty and romance that Kakaji has imported to the subject-matter of the book.

Temple Entry, specially for Harijans, or Untouchables, is the burning topic of the day, and the handicap in the path of this community is being sought to be removed by legislation, compelling all temples to be thrown open to them for worship. Mr. Shukla has collected in this volume of 351 pages, authorities from books on Hindu religion and the observations and utterances of well-known Hindu Acharyas and religious leaders that there is no justification or warrant for treating the Harijans in this invidious way and bar them entrance to the House of God. It is a well-documented brief, and calculated to help the cause, so dear to Mahatma Gandhi's heart, immensely. The trouble taken over the collection of appropriate texts and observation deserves to be repaid, and that can be done only by a change in the outlook of the members of the so-called higher classes.

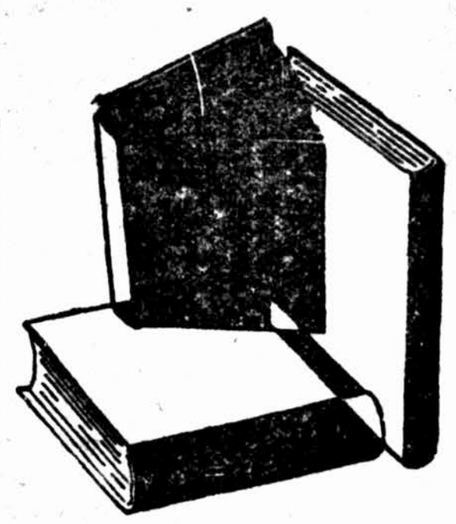
"K".

Homoeopathy

"HOMOEOPATHIC AND BIO-CHEMIC COMPANION": By Dr. Manmohan Krishna Wali, Upper India Publishing House Ltd., Literature Palace, Lucknow. Price Rs. 3/12/-.

This is an instructive book of 200 pages on Homoeopathy and Biochemic systems by an experienced physician. Written in a simple style, it will prove useful both for the layman and the homoeopathic practitioner. One hopes that in the revised edition Dr. Wali will give a few clinical cases dealing with the cure by homoeopathy and biochemic remedies.

J. M.



Care Of Teeth

"LONG LIVE THE TEETH" By Dr. K. D. Jila—Printed at the Anand Sagar Press, Navsari.

Dr. Jila, the Dental specialist of Navsari, has dedicated his life to educate the public in respect of dental hygiene. This is the 37th book of his dental series. He rightly argues that, without good sound teeth, there cannot be thorough mastication; without it, there would not be perfect digestion, without that, there would be no proper assimilation, without assimilation, there would be no nutrition; if there is no nutrition, there would be no health—and without health, what is life?

The book contains many simple and useful recipes and prescribes household and cheap remedies for keeping the teeth in a sound condition. It is interspersed with short stories and interesting notes and observations in sensible language. The book should prove popular.

"K."

BROTHER GRIDHAR

Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, Minister for Health, Government of India, who is also a Member of the Board of Directors of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari (Akhil Hind Balak Sangh), inaugurating the Winter Term of School Broadcasts of the Delhi Station of All-India Radio, on November 3, said:

I am indeed glad to learn that the Radio is being used for educating children in schools. Modern inventions such as the Radio and the Films must be made the fullest use of for the propagation of knowledge, whether specialised or general.

I imagine that a number of children in schools all over the country will be listening to me to-day. My message to them is that while they are at school they should seize every opportunity of adding to their knowledge. There are so many things of interest that are happening daily, not only in our own country, but all over the world that they should know about and be interested in, they should be aware of what children of their own ages are doing in other lands, they should want to know about other countries, they should be eager to learn of the different parts and of the different customs of our own great land, they should love to listen in to stories of the ancient heroes and heroines of India as well as of other countries so that they may follow in their footsteps, they should know about their present day leaders and how they won India's freedom and what they desire to do in order to make India once again the great country that she was.

I am sure this is what the Indian Radio would like to do for you. There are happenings and all kinds of information which are not always found in your books but which kind friends can tell you about when they talk to you on the Radio. You must, therefore look upon the Radio as a friend and welcome the school hour which brings you a chance of listening in. You know of course, that Radio sets can only function where there is electric power. That means that only certain number of towns can have them. They can also be run on batteries. But we are a large country and to reach the ears of all our boys and girls we have to have hundreds and hundreds of sets. The Government will try to get more and more. But ours is also a poor country and a country not of towns but of villages. And it is in the villages that most of our children live and they have no schools and none of the opportunities which you town children have. So I hope that you will make wise use of your time and talent so that when you leave school you will be able to go to the villages and teach the children there all that you have learnt from the Radio and in your schools.

* * *

Continuing, Rai Kumari Amrit Kaur said:

To the teachers I would like to say that Radio talks offer a grand opening for them for widening the scope of the knowledge they can impart to their charges. Visual and aural education are a tremendous aid to increasing a child's general knowledge, and general knowledge is absolutely essential in a world which has narrowed down so much because of air traffic and the Radio. Political freedom will be nothing worth if we are not going to educate ourselves and our children to use it aright. I hold that it is lack of faith and lack of vision that has bred a narrow communalism in us which is to-day bringing ruin on our country. And that lack of faith and lack of vision are due in large measure to our faulty education and the utter lack of it also. We must, therefore, seize every means of making good this lack, and the Radio is one of them. We have to be wise in the way we wish to build up our society. The Children of to-day will be its corner stone. Teaching is a calling, not a mere profession, and the radio can inspire the teacher no less than it can attract the child.

I hope sincerely that the Radio broadcasts for schools will bring home to both teacher and child what is best in our ancient culture, that they will teach them the oneness of humanity and a love for all who live in this small world of ours, that they will cultivate in them a love for good music, for good literature, that they will make them proud of our common heritage and teach them the folly of internecine strife, that they will increase their general knowledge and, because they are done from Delhi, at least, in Hindustani that they will 'ipso facto' make widespread the knowledge of our national language.

* * *

The General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has invited applications for Study Scholarships from the poor Members of the Association, who can send these through the Presidents of their Units. Shri Gijubhai's Anniversary will be celebrated this week in collaboration with the Nutan Bal Shikshan Sangh. Rajratna Pratapraj G. Mehta gave a demonstration of the Auto Education Box at the Educational Conference held at Poona last week. The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has decided to organise a huge Children's Procession in the month of December. The All-India Balkan-ji-Bari also is making preparations to hold a "Children's Garden Exhibition" sometime in April next year. Mrs. Indira Renu, Assistant Secretary of the B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, has proceeded to the United States of America, as a U.N.O. scholar, to make a study of the Child Guidance Clinics in that country.

* * *

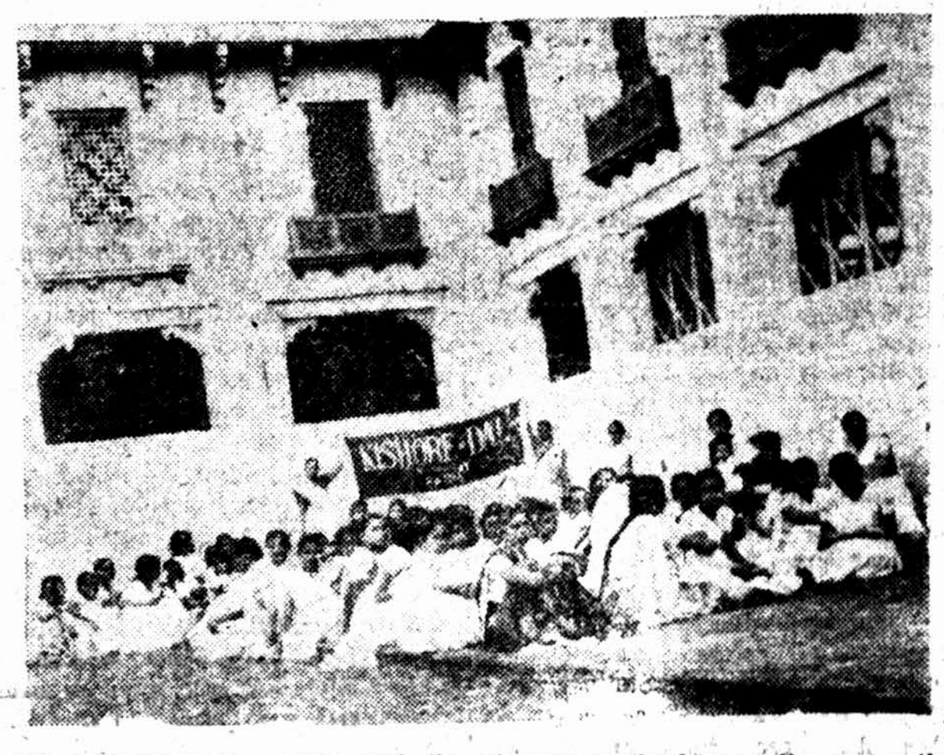
Boys and girls from all parts of India continue to join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh from day to day. Why have you delayed in getting yourself enrolled in this Great Brotherhood? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms today, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, etc.

Dada will be glad to hear from his sisters and brothers from any part of the country. You can send also contributions of your articles, stories, drawings, photographs, etc., for publication in this "Corner" of yours. So long!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

SISTER SUSHILA



Kishore-Dal(Patna, celebrated the Children's Week' recently, under the auspices of the Youth Service Committee of the Rotary Club, at Patna.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D G VYAS

Art and Universities—Wanted right and high standards—Art appreciation in curriculum—Implications of the principle of regionalism—Artistic amenities in Colleges—No more records of music—Music and All India Radio—Tax on entertainment.

Independence has accelerated the pace of the movement for the establishment of new universities. It has also brought, to the forefront, the principle of regionalism in academic education. The report of the Maharashtra University Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1942-43 has gone to the stage of legislation; and the Gujarat University Committee, which was set up a few months ago, has already issued a questionnaire. Karnatak too will sooner or later get its own university.

New Universities

The development of provincial languages and cultures is advanced as an argument in favour of the establishment of new universities on a regional basis. The move is a logical reaction to the failure of the current educational system to revive and develop the cultural traditions of the country. Regionalism will not degenerate into parochialism if it is judiciously subordinated to the aims and objects of higher education.

But the conception of academic education is not likely to change in near future. Also the model of the new institutions in spite of their regional distinctions is not expected to be any other than the "university" imported from the West under the foreign rule: because as pointed by Gandhiji in his article on the same subject, which appeared in the "Harijan." of November 2, the country is hardly free from the subtle domination of the West—has not attained freedom from the more subtle influence of the foreign language and foreign thought.

The movement will lead to the multiplication of institutions, and, thereby, to the diffusion of higher education on a wider scale, but so long as it is not inspired and guided by independent thinking and judgment it will not lead to a striking departure from the current system in spite of the variation in the medium of instruction. The system of tuition should be submitted to re-examination. Subjects like history require to be revised and re-written. Indian literature, arts and sciences need to be assigned prominence in the curriculum. The entire pattern of education demands a radical change. Much spade-work has to be done before the new institutions come into existence.

Study Of Indian Arts

Like sciences Indian Arts deserve to be accepted as subjects of systematic study. Among them should be included training in town planning and architecture with a strong bias towards the Indian traditions. But diehards of the academic order will oppose art and struggle hard to keep it away from the sacred precincts of universities. Fastidicus dilettante will be for it, but they will not be strict for their correct types.

And the so-called progressivists will be enthusiastic in pressing for a place for arts in the academic curriculum, but they will be equally indifferent to their standards because to them the theme alone means art and the tradition means blasphemy. With such irreconciliable elements dominating the field of education, Indian arts like music and dance are unlikely to retain their integrity and high classical technique. The current sophisticated trends will pass as authentic standards, if accredited professional masters especially of the hereditary class will, by virtue of their educational disabilities, be discarded as teachers.

Avoid Wrong Approach

Universities will make a wrong approach to the problem of art, if they will miss to enlist the co-operation of scholars and teachers of the right type. Gandhiji has made in his article, a reference to the country's achievements during the Mughal period, but history has done least justice to the latest phase of the development of arts and poetry and to the phenomenon of cultural unity achieved during that period. Some of the self-styled architects of culture have made deliberate attempts to obliterate or skip over it. Consequently the developments in painting, architecture and poetry have been relegated to the stage of mere archaelogical interests, and the Mugal school has come to pass as the whole and highest of the Hindustani music. Universities should now take stock of the position of various arts inside the period of five hundred years and should find out and uphold the highest standards of each of them.

The communal disunity has culminated into partitions of India a tragedy which should be attributed, to some extent, to the reprehensible neglect by the universities of the study of an important period of the Indian culture. The Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Writers' Conference, which met recently at Benares, emphasised the need of drawing inspiration from master-builders like Kabir, Ramdas, Guru Nanak, Chaitanya and Tulsidas. Many more names can be added to this list, but several litterateurs and poets of the modern age have preferred to turn towards the West for inspiration, because the system of education imposed upon them has failed to introduce them to the poets and composers of their own land who have left in their works a message of equality, peace and harmony.

Exact Place Of Art

The education in art will take the forms of the courses for degrees and diplomas, extension lectures and research, and will, thus, produce specialists like art scholars, artists, architects and musicians, but the universities should also aim at fostering art mindedness on the part of the vast bulk of their students. The training in art in primary and secondary schools will probably be remodelled according to the principles of self-expression and art-appreciation. Since Matriculation will continue to be the qualification for admission to higher education, art-appreciation should be made a compulsory subject for that examination and should also be extended to the advanced stages.

The mere adoption of a provincial language as a medium of instruction will not be sufficient justification for the existence of a regional university. The scope for the study of and researches in the regional traditions and traits of literature arts and culture and of folk arts should be an additional distinction of the university which is organised on a regional basis. Such a distinction should not amount to exclusiveness in the outlook. Every University, be it regional or otherwise, must assign a place of eminence to the classical languages, literature and arts of India in its curriculum.

The Maharashtra University Committee has aimed at the development of the regional language and culture of the province, but at the same time it has suggested the establishment of a separate department for the study of fine arts including music. The Committee for the Gujarat University will have to follow almost a similar course. The traditions traits and resources of arts and culture of Gujarat are awaiting exploration, a talk which the university will have to undertake in order to justify its regional character.

Amenities In University

Exhibition halls, libraries, a theatre and dance hall will be among the essential amenities which will be included in the precincts of the new University College of London. The plans of rebuilding, which were announced recently, have been in preparation for seven years. They were entrusted to an expert of the eminence of the professor of architecture, London University. Obviously utmost care must have been exercised in working out the design of the new building and selecting and designing the amenities.

Colleges are multiplying at a quick pace in this country, but the Government, states and private agencies, by whom they are built, need to be guided by a sound principle as regards their designs and amenities. Those, who believe that the University should have the austerity of a monastery, ought to revise their opinion in light of the plans of the University College of London. Exhibition halls, theatres and dance halls are the amenities which are essential to the initiation of students in art-appreciation and should, therefore, be included in the plan of every college.

A Mighty Decision

The American Federation of Musicians, whose membership is calculated at 225,000 in the United States and Canada, has decided to make no gramaphone records after December 31. The decision applies to the records used for broadcasting, in restaurants and bars and for home use. While announcing the same Mr. James Petrillo, the president of the Federation, is reported to have said that the members are determined once and for all that they will not make any instrument that will eventually destroy them.

Records have the advantage of preserving the music of great masters after their death; but being mechanical reproductions they should not take the place of those who are alive. The decision taken by the American Federation of Musicians will bring musicians in direct contact with the listeners and will impart vitality to music. The indiscriminate use of records in India should be deprecated in the case of musicians who are alive, as it leads to the denial of patronage which they need and deprive music of spontaneity and vitality.

For The A. I. R.

A correspondent in his letter which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of Saturday, November 1, has pointed out an inconsistency in the music policy of the All-India Radio in general and of its Bombay station in particular. He has drawn the attention of the authorities of the Bombay station to the necessity of adding a section of South Indian-Carnatic music to its programmes in view of the ever increasing population of South Indians in Bombay. The claim of Carnatic music to the Bombay station will also be justified on purely artistic grounds.

Carnatic music should be introduced to the vast number of listeners who are not South Indians. The All-India Radio should function as a link between the South and North and its every station, should endeavour to popularise the music of each province beyond the latter's frontiers. But music of both the schools should be of the right and high standards. The Bombay station should start a section of Carnatic music and should, thereby, offer scopes to the South Indian artistes who are resident in Bombay for the display of their talent.

Entertainment Tax

The Madras Assembly has referred, to a sub committee, a bill which envisages a uniform increase of 33 1/3 per cent in the existing rates of the entertainment tax. The Finance Minister, Mr B. Gopala Reddi, while defending the measure proposed by the Government is reported to have observed that the enhanced tax will not adversely affect the theatre-going public in these days of inflation. Surely black-marketeers will not mind the extra burden, but they do not make the whole bulk of the theatre-going public.

It is the poor man—the victim of black-marketeers who will feel the pinch. He needs entertainment and should be provided the same at the minimum of cost. In his interest the entertainment tax should be reduced, if not abolished, all throughout the country; but independence appears to have set the clock in the reverse direction. The poor man is likely to continue to be the victim of black market, and at the same time he will have to bear the burden of increased taxation on entertainment.

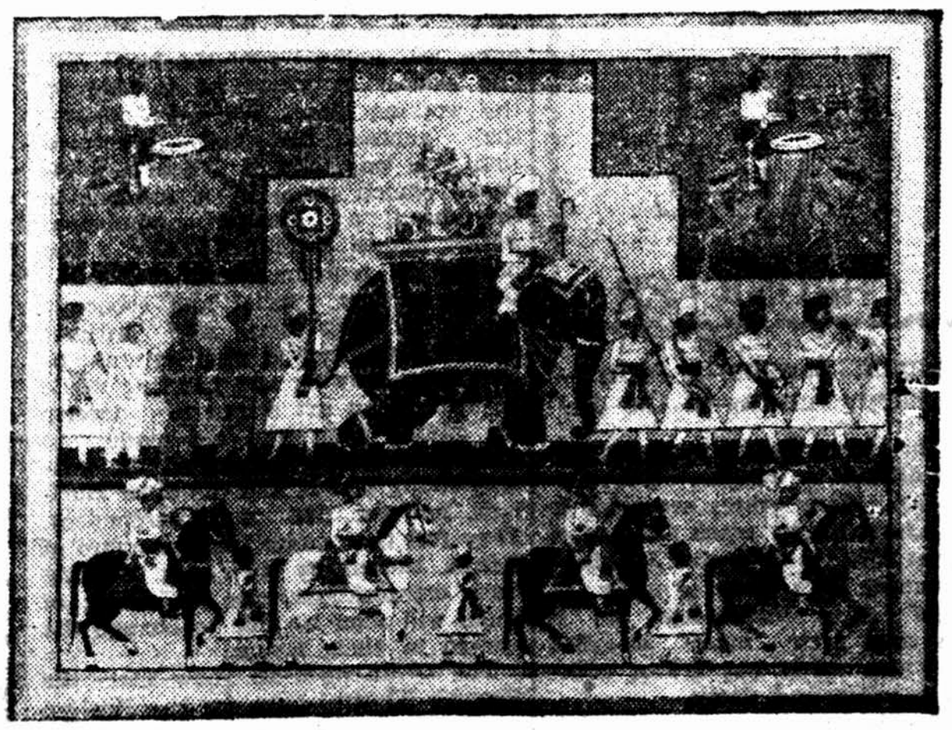
The Finance Minister expects an income of a crore of rupees by the enhanced rate of the entertainment tax. But he has declared that the Government will take only ten per cent for collection expenses and that the balance will be distributed to local bodies in order to enable them to provide better civic amenities. What will these amenities be like? It should be the obligation of the Government which levies tax on entertainment to provide artistic amenities to the people. The proposed increase in the tax in Madras will be a burden to the poor man. It will also militate against the growth of the film industry and revival of the theatrical art.

Eye On Theatres

A similar situation is expected to arise in Bombay. The Municipal Corporation will have to tap new sources of income in order to meet the deficit in the budget, and among the new sources is counted imposition of tax on theatre and cinemas. A bill for amending the Municipal Act in this respect is said to be pending before the Government. The strain of the new tax will ultimately be felt by the poor. The Government of Bombay should, therefore spare them by directing the Corporation to tap a source other than theatres and cinemas.

The Corporation has agreed to construct a municipal theatre at an unspecified date. It cannot claim a tax on theatres and cinemas when it makes no provision for art in the budget and is not at least prepared to set apart the income which it expects to derive from the new tax for investment in the theatre. If the cost of living goes up, that of entertainment should be reduced to its minimum, especially for the sake of the poor, who need delightful diversions from the worries of a strenuous life.

Procession Of Swaminarayan



By Kumar Shri Mangalsinghji Of Lathi

"And why did you throw the flat iron at the collector after he had called four times."

"The neighbours were beginning to talk about us."

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

To Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—many happy returns of the day!

With his irrepressibly youthful spirit, it is difficult to imagine he is fifty-nine today. Many others are older in spirit at forty, many reach the age of senility at fifty. At fifty-nine Jawaharlal is younger than many of us in the dotage of early middle-age, he is younger than even many so-called youths whose spirit has grown whiskers of reaction and decay.

May he never grow old.

*

What Has He Done?

For so long and so loyally did he hitch his wagon to the star of Mahatma Gandhi that many of us have got used to thinking and talking about him only in terms of "the greatest leader in India next to Gandhi", "Gandhi's successor" and "Gandhi's lieutenant." Jawahar has been all that and he will be the last to disown his allegiance to Gandhiji. But today he is just as great in his own rights, a rare combination of Gandhiji's humanism, Lenin's intellect, Roosevelt's social charm and magnetism, plus his own individual personality—that elusive, indescribable Nehru touch in which Motilal's bonhomie and love of life, Cambridge sportsmanship, deep scholarship and an artistic sensitiveness are distilled.

One is often asked these days by cynics and camouflaged communalists: What has Nehru and his Government done for us? It is unfair to start judging the actions of a Government after hardly three months, specially when the major part of the country has experienced a veritable civil war during these very months. And yet Nehru's record in office is there for all to see, if they have the eyes and the imagination to see it

Remember the grim Bengal famine, that final and conclusive indictment of British rule in this country? Nehru and his Government have saved us from a repetition of that disaster.

Remember the Noons and Mudallars who used to besmirch India's fair name in international conferences? Nehru put an end to that, appointed and sent a different type of Indian representatives to the U.N.O. and India's prestige shot up in the councils of the world.

Remember the contempt and loathing with which the word "Asiatic" used to be uttered once by the complacent Westerners? Then recall the world-shaking significance of the All-Asia Conference which Nehru held even before the formal transfer of power on August 15, an event which gave jitters to the imperialists of two continents: indeed, this conference sounded the death-knell of imperialism in Asia

Kashmir alone would have been enough to vindicate Nehru and his government. The prompt action taken, not in the usual bureaucratic manner but in co-operation with the democratic forces of the Kashmiri people, bears the characteristic stamp of Nehru.

Remember the shameful and dastardly manner in which the peace and prestige of Delhi, the capital of our country, was disturbed in August and September? The courage and humanism which he displayed in those days, the gallant manner in which he went about saving lives at the risk of his own life, cannot easily be forgotten. By his determined efforts, he saved more than the peace of Delhi. He saved the peace—and the freedom—of the country.

What has Nehru done for us?

The more pertinent question would be: What have WE done for Nehru?

*

Peace Marches On

I celebrated Pandit Nehru's birthday with several thousand Harijan municipal workers when they gathered in the courtyard of their chawls at Valpakhadi Road, Mazagaon, to witness a Peace and Unity Show given by the People's Theatre.

The tremendous applause that greeted the mention of Premier Nehru's name was indicative of the great love and esteem in which he is held by the working class. The only portrait that adorned the gaily decorated courtyard was that of Nehru—a big pencil sketch made by a resident of the chawl; a Harijan municipal worker named RAMJI KHODA. The portrait is reproduced on this page. Under another social and economic system a young man who without any training, showed such natural aptitude for drawing and painting would be sent to an art school to develop his latent talent and not made to sweep the streets and clean the gutters. Ramji Khoda and the other Harijans, however, are not despondent. They feel that under the leadership of Nehru, backed by their own working class organisations, the proletariat of India will soon be able to change the system in their favour.

The Divali open-air show that the People's Theatre gave for the Harijan workers was only one of the many that they have been giving in various parts of the city in pursuance of the Peace campaign. So far in this manner they have carried the message of Peace and Unity, the message of Gandhi and Nehru, to nearly sixty thousand persons in the city.

Nor is the People's Theatre the only organisation that is doing this work and carying forward the Peace campaign, despite the lack of police permits and absence of official encouragement. The other day I witnessed a very inspiring show put up in Dadar by LOK SENA, a progressive, NON-COMMUNAL volunteer organisation, which is doing splendid work in organising youths on healthy lines, inculcating in them a progressive spirit, keeping them away from the vicious atmosphere of communalism, and generally propagating the cause of Peace and Unity. The various items in the programme I saw dealt with such diverse topics as Sane Guruji's fast, the peasant problems, Workers and communal unity, the tragedy of the Punjab, the municipal electioneering racket, etc.—but all were treated in a popular manner and had a healthy, progressive bias. They have been giving these items in various parts of the city, specially to working class audiences, with great success.

Then there was the Indian National Culture Centre's ballet PHOOL, staged last week at the St. Xavier's College Hall. It is a pity that many did not turn up for what is a splendid show and a notable contribution to the artists' campaign for unity and peace. The ballet (written by the well-known author Mulk Raj Anand, and composed by Narendra Sharma and Sachin Shankar) which is in the tradition of the purposeful ballets of Uday Shankar, People's Theatre, and National Theatre, is presented with artistry and technical virtuosity. One should like to see more shows of this ballet which so beautifully and symbolically depicts how the 'garden of India, with all its variegated flowers' has been ravaged by the canker of communalism.

Prithviraj Kapoor, through his two plays DEEWAR and PATHAN, is, of course, consistently serving the cause of unity and peace. And it is gratifying to hear that his company is starting out on a tour of Ahmedabad and some other towns. Wherever they go I am sure they will score a big and well-deserved hit.

*

Chronicler, Governor And Sheth Govindram!

They say that India is now a democracy. In a democracy all citizens are equal in the eyes of law.

Even if the socialist doctrine of "From each according to his capacity, to each according to his needs" is not applicable to a democracy under capitalism, at least everyone is entitled to the good things of life if he is willing and able to pay the market price for them.

I want to talk about two citizens resident in Bombay.

One is a journalist, an Indian, whose professional work requires constant contact with the officers of a dozen newspapers and magazines, and half a dozen publishers; whose extra professional work requires constant contact with half a dozen public organizations. That's me!

The other is an Englishman, one of the few remnants of imperialist rule which ended on August 15th. He is to-day a distinguished figurehead, a constitutional head of Government, who has been relieved of all administrative work and responsibility which is now the sole concern of his Cabinet. Yet he performs certain social, ceremonial and ornamental functions, and he has to keep in contact with his Ministers. That's the Governor!

The telephone is a necessity for me (and when I say ME, I mean all those thousands like me who need a telephone for their professional and public work).

The telephone is also a necessity for the Governor.

I have got no telephone, though I have been trying to get one installed in my residence for the last 6 years. (I am able and willing to pay for it. But they say there is a shortage of lines and instruments.)

I have no telephone. The Governor has ONLY 31 telephones. THIRTY-ONE. Mind you not 31 extensions from a single or double line, but 31 different numbers. If you don't believe it, here is the complete list taken from the Directory:—

Government House, Malabar Point.

29825	Secretary to H.E. the Governor.
29812	Secretary to H.E. the Governor (Residence), Nepean Sea Rd.
29848	Asst. Secy. to H.E. the Governor.
29835	Asst. Secy to H.E. the Governor (Residence).
29813	Governor's Secretary's Supdt.
29834	Governor's Secretary's Stenographer.
29815	Military Secretary.
29816	Military Secretary (Residence).
29817	Military Secretary's Supdt.
29818	Military Secretary's Office (Clerks)
29824	Medical Officer (Residence).
29828	Government House Dispensary.
29820	A.D.C.-in-waiting.
29821	A.D.C.'s Bungalow.
29819	Invitation Office.
29833	Indian A.D.C. (Capt. Shinde.)
29837	Indian A.D.C. (Risaldar Rai Saheb Prasad).
29832	The Comptroller's Office.
29829	Garage Superintendent.
29814	Nursery.
29823	The Royal Bungalow (Sitting Room).
29830	The Royal Bungalow (Room No. 5.)
29822	The State Bungalow.
29831	West Bungalow.
29836	The Point Bungalow.
29826	Commandant, Body Guard, (Res.) 20, Nepean Sea Rd.
29827	Body Guard Lines, Mahalaxmi.
29838	House Keeper.
29839	Asstt. Engineer, P.W.D., Govt. House.
86266	Bathing Hut, Juhu.
41949	Electrician, Government House.

*

Hello, 292!

The Prime Minister of India has only four telephones.

The King of England has not got 31 telephones nor has Prime Minister Atlee.

The Prime Minister of Bombay who does ten times as much work as the Governor has only three telephones, one for his office, one for his residence and one for his Secretary.

"The Times of India", 'The Evening News", "The Illustrated Weekly" the "Sunday News of India' and the gigantic "Times of India Press", between them have one telephone number, with several dozen extensions working from an exchange with half a dozen lines.

"The Bombay Chronicle", "The Bombay Samachar", "The Bombay Sentinel", and the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly", between them and all their administrative and editorial staff, have one telephone number and a dozen extensions working from an exchange with three lines.

But the Governor has 31 telephones. And I have NONE. And "I" am not one but a legion of thousands, tens of thousands who desperately need telephone connections and have been clamouring for one but can't get one.

The Telephone Directory makes a fascinating reading—fascinating and edifying! Here is one gentleman who has an imposing list of 10 different numbers:

GOVINDRAM SEKSARIA.

21641	Head Office, Bansilal Bldg., Shk. Memon St.
24771	9, Bullion Exchange Bldg., Sk. Memon St.
21791	Sabu Mansion Ardeshir Dady Cross Lane.
21269	119, Cotton Association Bldg., Kalbadevi.
22402 27419	18, Marwari Bazar.
86118	Residence, opp. Portuguese Church Juhu Village.
21496	Residence, 5, Second Khatarali Lane
34724 20252	Residence, 74, Marine Drive.

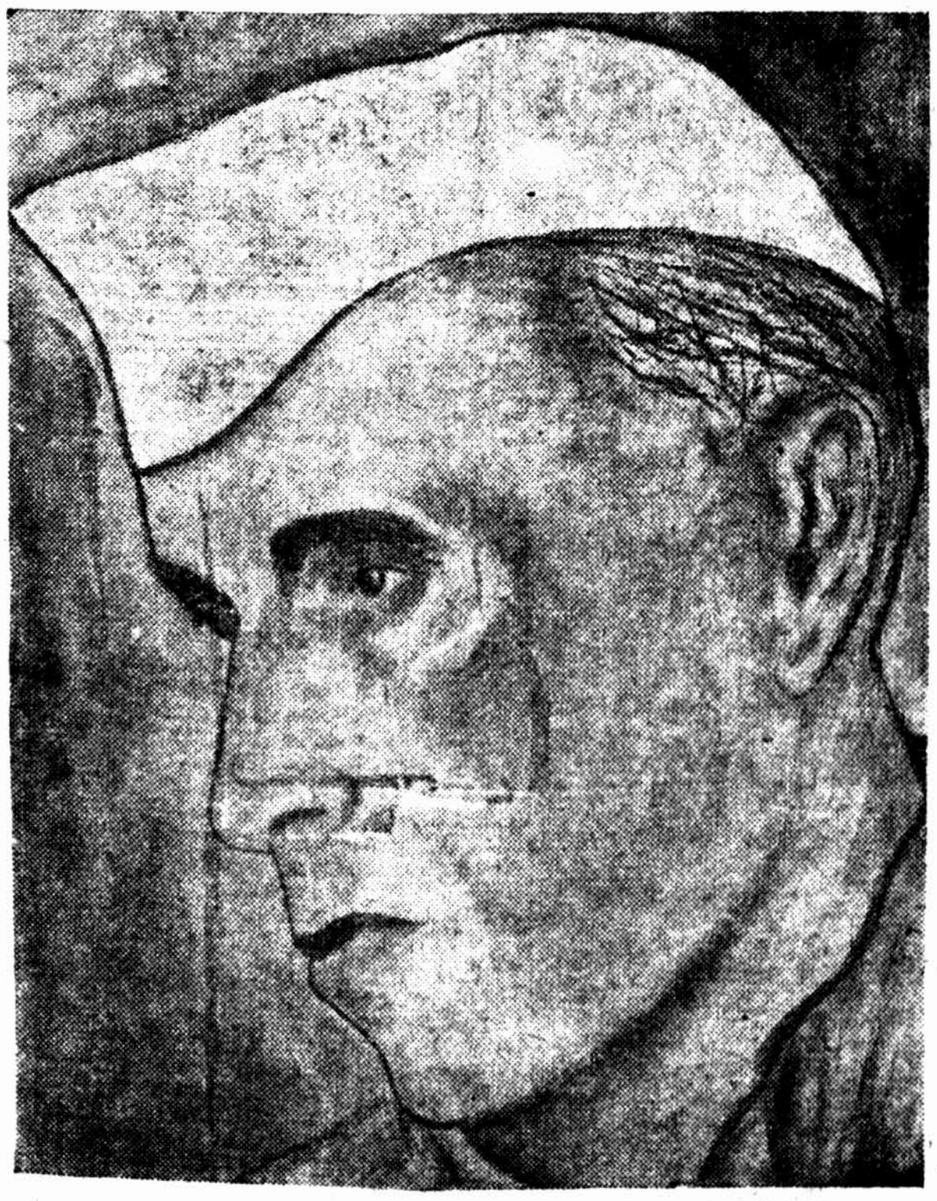
The Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd., and Devkaran Nanjee & Sons have 36 different numbers, for their offices, not to mention extensions and residential numbers.

Messrs. Volkart Bros., a foreign firm has got 22 different numbers, not to mention extensions. If Tatas' gigantic Bombay House establishment can run on five numbers with extensions, must Volkart Bros. have 22?

The Telephone Directory instructs that "FAULTS should be reported to No. 292 or if sent in writing should be addressed:

FAULT DEPARTMENT
Head Telephone Office ....

..To whom should one address ..this biggest of all faults in the local telephone service?



A Harijan worker draws the portrait of his favourite leader.

*

The Old Order Changeth Not!

Here is a revealing sidelight on the English-governed provinces of Pakistan. A Muslim citizen of Rajshahi in Eastern Bengal has sent the following information published by the Bengali paper "SWADINATA":

On the 1st of November Sir Frederick Browne, Governor of Eastern Pakistan, arrived in Rajshahi for a hunting trip. According to knowledgeable circles the whole trip cost

Continued on Page 18

Skit

Hints For Foreign Service Interview

By Bidhu Dhar Jayal

Candidates are shortly going to be interviewed for recruitment to the Indian Foreign Service. As a very large section of the student community has applied for this service, here are some useful hints to those who imagine themselves prospective Candidates before the Federal Public Service Commission Interview Board.

Although you are not going before Samuel Goldwyn Mayer, nevertheless personal appearance is important. Go in your best suit, and as you don't have a 'best' suit, get one made soon. If you are not called up for the interview after all, as is very likely by the infallible Law of Probability, you will at least have the satisfaction of possessing a new suit.

Don't put on the suit till the fateful day, I might as well say till the fatal hour. You will of course feel uncomfortable in it, but so will all the other candidates in their new suits and the most elementary knowledge about competitive examinations will tell you that what is bad for everybody is bad for nobody. Have a hair-cut and brush whatever the barber has spared—standards of judging personality differ considerably from a 'mushaira' or a 'kavi sammelan'.

* * *

When you enter the room, strut in with complete self-confidence and self-assurance. No better substitute for wisdom has yet been discovered. On entering the room you will find that although you have been called up by the Board, possibly from a remote corner of India (T.A. not paid), no one is taking the slightest notice of you or the slightest interest in you. Don't be discouraged and turn tail. The exit will be banged against you anyhow and will remain so till the board has finished with you and finished you up.

Cough. No notice taken. Exhibit mild samples of Whooping cough. Still no notice taken. Get hold of the chair meant for you. It will be opposite the Board which invariably faces you like a hostile army outnumbering you hopelessly. Drag it behind some distance along the floor, sit heavily on it, drag it now in the opposite direction, making as much noise as possible in the process. If the Board still takes no notice of you, which is unlikely, plunge into a soliloquy about the weather. That will surely break the ice especially if there is an Englishman on the Board.

* * *

Although in all your previous interviews viz. for admission into your School, College or University hostels your name is asked for first, here for some mysterious reason, although your name is down on the form before the Board as ever before, the normal mode of procedure is altered. So you needn't remember your name and burden your mind with unnecessary information. Here the customary opening after the preliminary greetings are over is something like:—

The Board (singly or severally, usually severally): We presume you have applied for the Foreign Service Mr. Dunderhead." (The Board might, of course, be more polite and address you by a less appropriate name). The answer to this may vary from, "Your presumptions are highly correct, Sir" to "You do presume, Sir," depending upon whether you have or have not applied for the service in question.

The next question is bound to relate to the reasons that led you to apply for the Foreign Service. You need not regret having applied for it on this count. Whatever be the service you apply for, this question will be asked with the same searching, reproachful air. As this is a question which is as important as it is inevitable here are some of the answers from which to choose:

You don't know any foreign languages and would like to pick up a few. You know many foreign languages (preferably mention Maoriese, Bunto, Esparanto, etc. The Board will have to let this go unchallenged). You are a much travelled man, you have not yet seen the world and would like to do so at Government expense, you mix well with foreigners. You don't like to mix with foreigners and are thus impervious to their influence. Your friends are all going into the Foreign Service. Your friends are not going into the Foreign Service—a very good reason indeed this last one; it shows you have read Huxley and are practising non-attachment.

Any of these will do though on no account must you mention a pair of these reasons together (N.B. These are only sample answers. Complete set can be dispatched on order per V.P.P. packing and postage extra).

* * *

Now just as you think that you have the situation well in hand, a member of the Board will jump to particulars not so much of your own sweet self as that of foreign countries. Register him as a potential enemy and try to please him. It doesn't do to fight people on the Board. They wield the pen and you know how the motion for the pen was carried "hands up" in your debating society. Talk about the teeming millions and vast economic problems will see you through most of the Asian (not Asiatic) countries that matter before the Board. The only possible answer to a Latin American country is revolution, revolution and still more revolution.

Europe is divided into two zones. Any country west of the Russian occupational boundary is about to receive an American loan of billions of dollars. If you want to be exact mention any sum you consider big. The U. S. Treasury won't mind paying up. The Russian occupation zone is more dangerous to talk about. Mention the Iron-Curtain (N. B. Not just curtain—this is very important). Watch reactions carefully. If a member turns red on hearing this drop the curtain before him and reveal the five-year plans in all their splendour. This requires a bit of stage manipulation for the iron-curtain must still be obscuring the view of the other members.

* * *

Certain confusing terms maw crop up in the interview viz. the Near East, the Middle East and the Far East. If these terms are mentioned, use your imagination and fly on wings of it to London. From there you will be able to know which is near, which is middle and which is far. From Delhi you will get it all in a hopeless muddle. Trieste, Macedonia, the Rhineland, etc. are bound to figure rather prominently. The only possible answer is that as two countries differ as to who should have them, their fate is somewhat unsettled. Don't mention the two neighbouring countries—the correct answer is Russia and U.S.A.

You cannot veto a question on the U.N.O. The right is confined to the Big Five. One could learn up all about it from a book called "San Francisco and after"—now fortunately out of print. No one will thus be able to read it, and to repeat one of the basic principles of a competitive examination if all are ignorant, all is well.

Germany is completely out of date. No modern Board will ask you anything about it. So you need not bother whether Kaltenbrunner or Schklengruber experimented on secret weapons in Oberammergau!

Normally the Atom Bomb should be strictly taboo in civilized society, but no harm in preparing for it, though it will do you as little good as it did the goats on the Bikini Fleet. The safest answer is that America has not yet decided to share the secret with you or even with the Board. Thus the question will soon end in smoke. You must, of course, be against the use of Atom Bomb in peace-time.

* * *

Personalities, other than yours, also figure prominently in the 'viva'. Learn up the names of all the important people with their contribution to human misery. Get the French Premier's name over the radio on the morn of the interview. If the Board checks up on your information at lunch-hour news it is just bad luck. You can't really be held responsible for the dynamics of French politics.

Praise every personality moderately mixing a few critical remarks. (N.B. For lady candidates only—don't then start boiling the mixture!)

Last but not the least, if you are lucky enough to spot this article, do not on any account show it to your friends. You know that if all do well at a competitive examination it is a calamity as great as that of your doing badly.

(The writer will be only too glad to give further assistance to candidates—fees payable strictly in advance and not refundable after failure. The writer is a coach of long experience having sat in all possible competitive examination and qualified in more than one—two to be exact!)

You Are All Wrong About Your Pet Beliefs!

(Continued from Page 2

has been authenticated to his satisfaction.....

Manifestly, such an arch-debunker is in for a Roman holiday when he tackles diet and the inner man. Is fish so good for brain-workers?

The brain contains phosphorus and so does fish, but the phosphorrus in the brain does not have to be continually replenished, and even if it did there is no proof that it would be obtained any more easily from fish than from many other foods.

Is tea more healthful than coffee? Both contain approximately the same amount of caffeine. Does smoking relieve tension? Tobacco acts first as an excitant, then as a depressant. Irritability, restlessness, impaired memory, insomnia, headache, and fatigue result from excessive skoking.

Is alcohol a stimulant? Immediately, yes, but the general effect is sedative. The nervous system is depressed; drowsiness ensues. "It seems stimulanting only because the first manifestation of its depressive action is a lowering of inhibitions, with a consequent feeling of release".

"Feed a cold and starve a fever" leads some to eat heavily, others sparingly, the second believing the true meaning to be: "If you feed a cold, you will have to starve a fever later". Both are wrong, for a person with a cold requires no more food than he does normally, though illnesses accompanied by fever require extra food to build up wasted tissue.

A Happy Mephistopheles

Mr. Evans will not even concede the belief that certain physical features are related to innate capacities, intelligence, and "character". Authors speak continually of

a "cruel" mouth, a "weak" chin, a "patrician" nose, and so on, as if these significances were beyond question, though in reality there is nothing more to support them than verbal parallels. A receding chin suggests a receding character and a portruding jaw an aggressive character, despite the fact that the most famous protruding jaw in history, that of the Hapsburgs, continued for centuries to distinguish a particularly weak and foolish family.

There may, of course, be correlation between appearance and character, but a misleading element here is that men often play the role popularly assigned to them and do their best to resemble the common conception of the role.

Before "Mrs. Warren's Profession" had established him as a devil incarnate, G.B.S.—as early photographs show—

was far from being a sinister figure.

His hair, parted in the middle, was plastered flat above a commonplace, beardless face, adorned with ordinary, functional eyebrows. But with the coming of remunerative ill-fame he strove to justify his reputation, grew a forked beard, brushed his hair into diabolical horns, and leered out from all pictures a happy Mephistopheles. The public, responding to his efforts, found ever new wickedness in his merry commonplaces and fresh confirmation of their opinions in the new face which he had assumed to oblige them. Meanwhile his bank account became tremendous.

Mr. Evans ranges through ancient and natural history, animal lore, the Press, the homilies of codgers, wiseacres and bores, with amusing gusto. But why should we worry if he and his precious experts choose to be the 'only ones in step"? Most of us, I imagine, will stick jealously to our ridiculous beliefs and wait pleasurably for the debunker to be debunked in turn. He knows too much, Heaven help him, and may in time be "hoist with his own petard".

—"John O'London's Weekly".

"How did gardening give your husband that expressions?" "He specialised in Tiger Lilies.

"Did the wife say much about the late arrival home last night"? "No she just left my slippers in the refrigerator".

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Wedding Bells

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20th Nov. 1947

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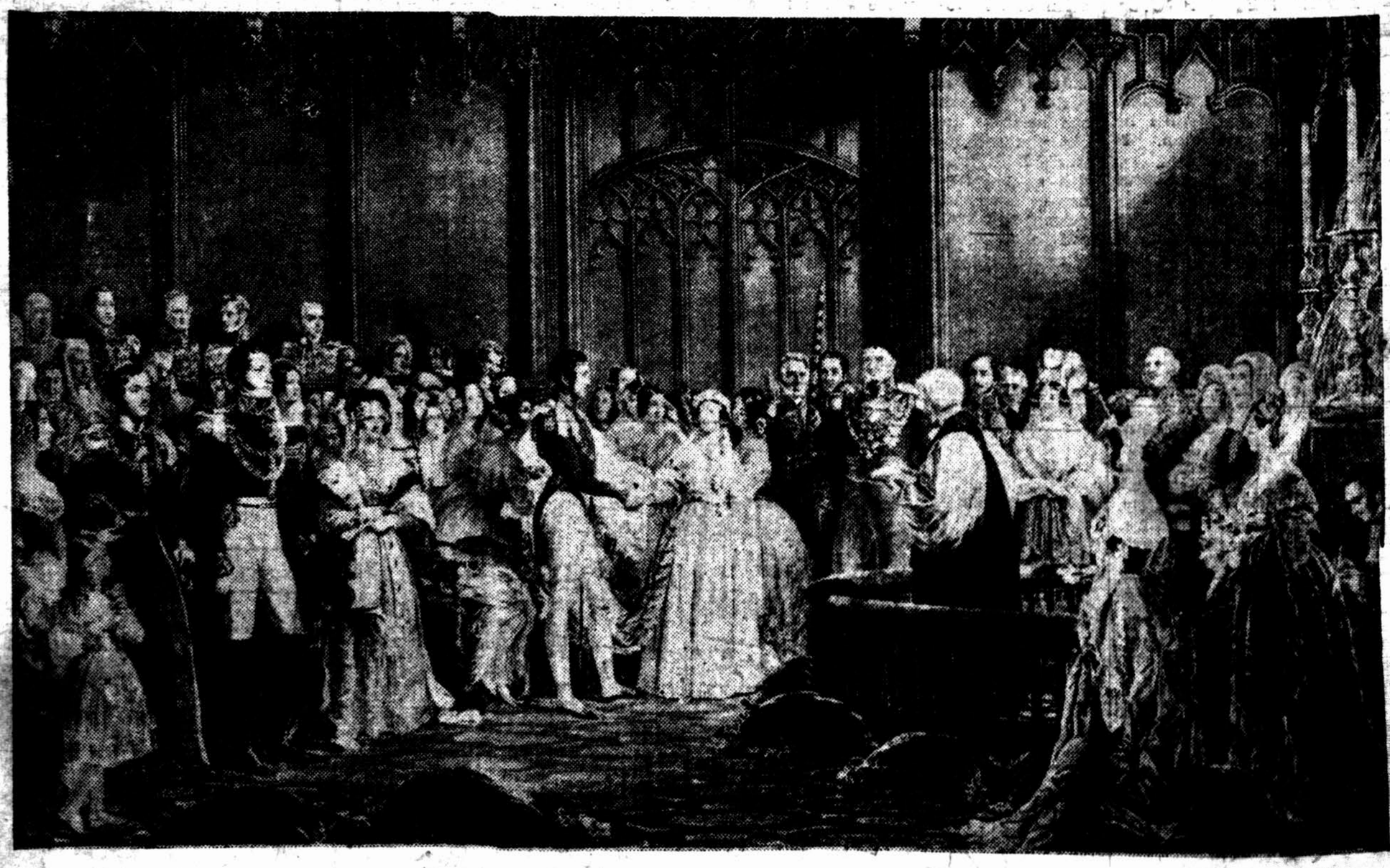
See page Five

Princess Elizabeth

Lt. Philip Mountbatten



The precedent: The colourful scene at the marriage of Queen Victoria with Prince Albert in 1840. Elizabeth and Philip are their guest-great-grandchildren.

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